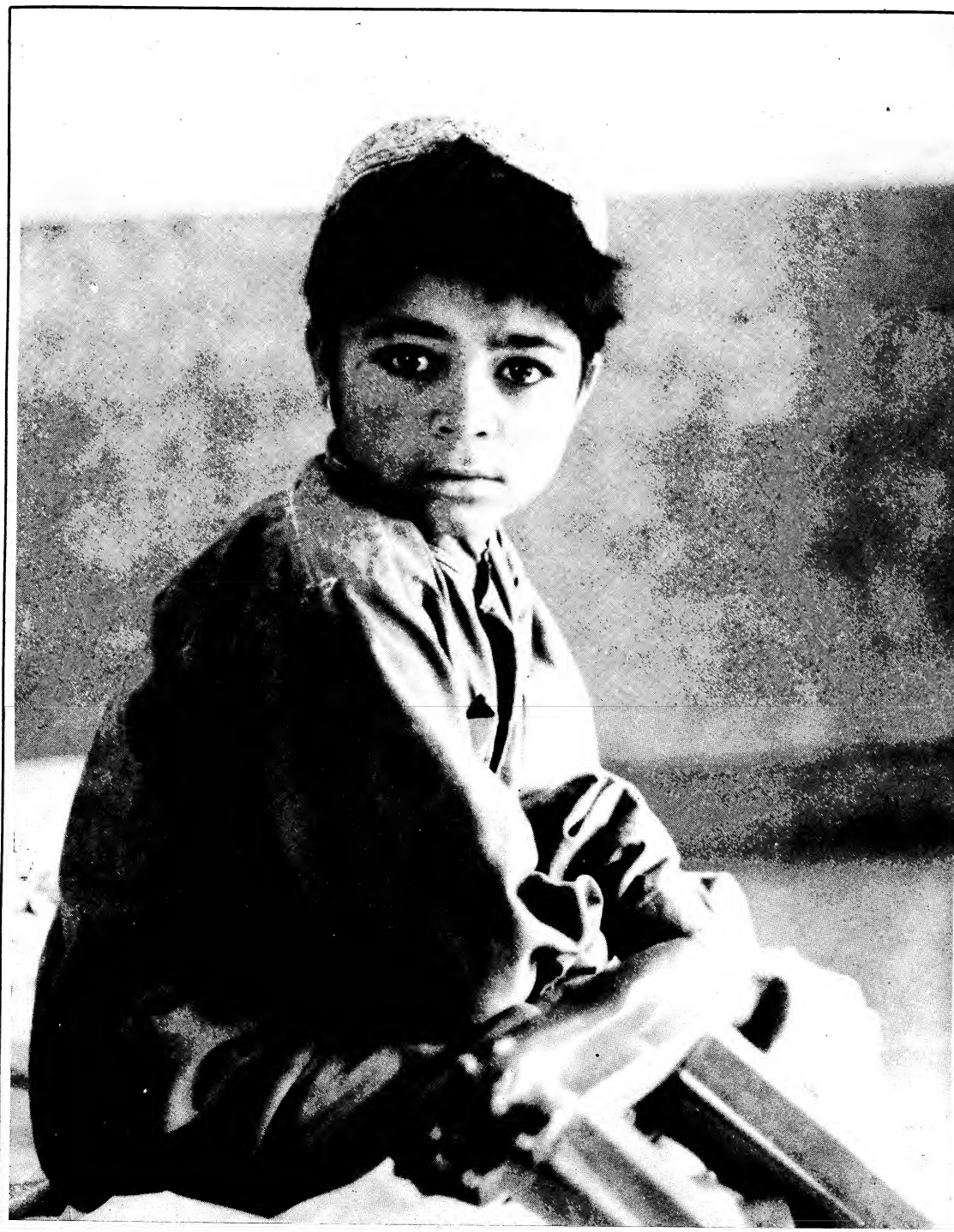


INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

PROGRAM FOR AFGHANS



QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL - JUNE 1989

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Cover Photograph: Eleven year old Jouma Khan, from the Kandahar region of Afghanistan, was herding his goats when his cousin stepped on a land mine. Jouma rushed over to help his cousin and in doing so also stepped on a mine. Jouma is now in a hospital in Peshawar, having lost his right leg. He is seen here waiting to be fitted with an artificial limb. IRC's new Mine Model Workshop, which is part of an on-going Mine Awareness Program, should help to educate Afghan children about the dangers of mines.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
SPECIAL REPORT ON GABION PROJECT.....	4
 THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR AFGHANISTAN	
Introduction.....	8
The Return of the Refugees.....	9
Administration.....	10
Construction.....	13
Agriculture.....	15
Medical.....	17
Education.....	19
Surveys and Monitoring.....	19
Missions to Afghanistan.....	21
Logar and Ningrahar.....	21
 THE HANGU MEDICAL PROGRAM	
Introduction.....	22
Public Health.....	22
Basic Health Units.....	30
Maternal and Child Health Centers.....	33
Dental Program.....	34
Laboratory Program.....	35
 THE EDUCATION PROGRAM	
Introduction.....	36
English Language Program.....	37
Women's Health Educator Trainers Program.....	42
Journalism Program.....	43
Language Teacher Training Program.....	45
Lycee Malalai.....	46
Teacher Training and Textbooks Program.....	47
Experimental School of the Sciences.....	48
Inter-Party Schools.....	49
Construction Engineering.....	49
Construction Supervisor Training.....	50
Teachers Institute.....	51
Early Childhood Education Training Project.....	51
Mother-Child Center Project - Hangu.....	52
Hangu Education Program.....	53
Support to Small Schools.....	56
 THE SELF-RELIANCE PROGRAM	
Introduction.....	57
Agriculture.....	57
Construction.....	58
Business Incentives.....	59
Handicrafts.....	59
Printing Press.....	60
Mine Awareness Program.....	60

THE HEALTH EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER	
Introduction.....	61
General.....	61
Afghan School Children Project.....	62
Materials Development.....	63
Printing of Health/Education Materials.....	64
Media Center.....	64
Materials Distributed and Sold.....	65
THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM	
Introduction.....	66
General.....	66
Master Trainers Program.....	66
Women's Public Administration.....	67
THE RURAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
Introduction.....	68
Proposals.....	68
RAP as an Implementing Agency.....	70
Monitoring.....	70
Financial Reports.....	71
Meetings.....	71
IRC ADMINISTRATION.....	72
APPENDICES	
Appendix I - RPA's Letter of Understanding.....	73
Appendix II - ELP Statistics.....	75
Appendix III - Women's Health Educator Trainers Program.....	77
Appendix IV - LIT Outreach Program.....	78
Appendix V - Lycee Malalai.....	80
Appendix VI - Teacher Training and Textbooks.....	81
Appendix VII - Experimental School.....	84
Appendix VIII - Inter-Party Schools.....	85
Appendix IX - Construction Foreman Training.....	87
Appendix X - Teachers Institute.....	88
Appendix XI - Hangu Education Program.....	89
Appendix XII - Small Schools Assistance Program.....	90

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

Six months ago the refugee community, the Peshawar-based aid agencies and the international press corps were talking enthusiastically about refugee resettlement in anticipation of the Soviet withdrawal in February. The Soviets have now gone, but the Najibullah regime still occupies Kabul and other major urban centers. This, coupled with a lack of coordination and consensus among the Afghan political parties, has resulted in disappointment and frustration. The future is unclear. The uncertainty created by the political confusion and continued fighting is unsettling for the refugees and for those who are working to implement programs to facilitate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. It is also unsettling for donors, who were expecting to be able to shift the focus of their attention, and their funds, from refugee relief to repatriation and long-term development projects. The challenge of facilitating the rebuilding of a shattered country is as difficult as ever. People inside Afghanistan continue to suffer the pangs of a war which has left their precious land scattered with mines, and which continues to cause loss of life and food. Meanwhile, millions of refugees also remain in Pakistan, without a source of income or a permanent home. Unfortunately the people of Afghanistan are still dependent on the generosity of the international community.

Repatriation of refugees is contingent upon two factors: firstly, a political environment which assures returning Afghans of a certain degree of security and safety, and secondly, the reconstruction of the basic infrastructure that ten years of fighting in Afghanistan has destroyed. Refugees can only return when the villages and towns that they left are reconstructed to the extent that the influx of a large number of people can be supported. Surveys have shown that the damage in some areas is extensive; irrigation canals have been destroyed, mines have prevented crops from being planted and lines of communication have been broken. Whatever the political environment, refugees will be unlikely to return if they know that there is little food or water in their villages.

Although the timing of repatriation is unclear, this uncertainty should not prevent a continuing preparation for the eventual self-determination of the Afghan people. Any strategies and plans developed under such unpredictable circumstances, however, must be continually refined and evaluated to reflect the changing situation.

IRC's overall strategy is to link continued support to refugees with the reinforcement of independence. Within the present context, where the timing of the return of refugees is undetermined, there are necessarily many aspects or levels to this strategy.

One level of IRC support is the continuation of the provision of basic services to the existing refugees and to the newly arriving refugees. The withdrawal of the Soviets has not reduced the strain on resources caused by the refugee population in Pakistan. Fighting around major cities will most likely continue to force more Afghans to leave their homes and seek refuge over the border. Since November 1988 an estimated 70,000 refugees have arrived in Pakistan, requiring an extension and supplementation of existing programs. While a few members of Afghan refugee families have returned to Afghanistan to do summer

plantings, it seems likely that fighting in Afghanistan will continue, resulting in a net influx of refugees in the future.

However, now that the international press is no longer covering the refugee situation and the focus is on rehabilitation, there seems to be a disturbing trend for people to forget that the three to four million displaced Afghans are still in need of humanitarian assistance, and will be until they can return home. Although the press has turned its eyes away from the refugees, the suffering continues.

The second level of IRC's Program for Afghanistan is the preparation of refugees for their anticipated return and for the formidable task of rebuilding their country. The invasion of Afghanistan resulted in a diaspora of the Afghan people and, subsequently, a loss of valuable human resources. A wide range of training programs have been developed for refugees in response to the need to train Afghans in specific technical areas essential to the reconstruction process. These include such diverse programs as public administration, health educator training, construction supervisor training and continuing education in language and sciences. Another training ground for refugees are the self-reliance programs, which provide opportunities for Afghans to use and develop their vocational skills. The gabion project, which is described later in a Special Report, is a good example of such a project.

The Afghan refugees currently working in these programs in the camps are a source of skilled labor for the refugee community, but, more importantly, they are the future resources that will be desperately needed for the successful rebuilding of their own country. As educated Afghans continue to leave Pakistan, it is critical that the training of a skilled Afghan workforce is continued. Providing training opportunities now is essential to ensure effective reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The newest level of IRC's strategy for humanitarian assistance is the Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan, which is involved directly in repairing the destroyed infrastructure in Afghanistan. The goal of the program is to create a situation which gives refugees the choice of returning. IRC is presently rehabilitating the areas from which refugees in IRC's camps originally came, so that return will become a viable option. IRC's philosophy is to work only with the community who are responsible for the implementation and operation of the projects. Development of projects in Afghanistan is time-consuming and wrought with logistical and political problems. Development of agriculture, irrigation, access roads, and minimal health care inside Afghanistan involves a number of complicated issues. Among these problems are the movement of goods from Pakistan to Afghanistan, survey work, obtaining necessary resources, development of projects with the consent, support and ultimate responsibility of implementation at the community level. Despite the difficulties, IRC is determined to lay the ground-work now so that when the refugees begin to repatriate, a minimal infrastructure will be in place that can sustain life.

This is not the time to reduce assistance. Until refugees begin to return, existing programs must continue, both to provide basic support to the victims of war, and to prepare people for the challenge of rebuilding the country that they have sacrificed so much for. In addition, aid agencies must take advantage of

chances to begin the rebuilding process in Afghanistan, so that the present lack of an infrastructure in Afghanistan is not responsible for further delaying repatriation later.

The reports that follow explain in detail IRC's wide range of programs. Much has been achieved in the last quarter. The dedication and enthusiasm of the Afghan, Pakistani and expatriate staff and the continued support and trust in IRC from many donors and governments throughout the world made these achievements possible.



Refugees weave steel wire onto a metal frame to make a gabion box(see page 4)

SPECIAL REPORT ON IRC'S SELF-RELIANCE

GABION PROJECT

The IRC Program for Afghans assists Afghan refugees in solving a number of highly complex health, education, agricultural, employment and repatriation problems. The general program strategy utilized toward this end is to create refugee activities that are integrated, built upon a spirit of cooperation, contain strong potential for self-reliance, and are requested and fully supported by Afghan refugees. IRC places extreme importance on coordinating its future plans with the refugees served and the international aid community. This task is not always easy. Since the Geneva Accords were signed in the Spring of 1988 and the Soviet withdrawal in February of this year, the events in Afghanistan and Pakistan, both militarily and politically, have become more confusing than ever. Significant developments have required quick and sometimes risky responses. Throughout this period IRC has sought to keep its refugee camp operations in the Hangu - Thal area strong and at the same time to plan and begin new efforts to assist Afghans in their attempts to return home. This double-track programming approach can be illustrated through activities in IRC's Self Reliance Program (SRP).

SRP is composed of six projects: Construction, Agriculture, Handicrafts, Business Incentives, Production of Mine Awareness Training Replicas, and the Printing Press. All of these projects have the potential to be useful in both a camp and cross-border setting. The making of gabions, which is a spin-off from the Business Incentives Project, is a very good example of how this process works, and makes for the focus of this Special Report.

The Gabion Project has been judged by most people to be a success. In the past four months 150 Afghan refugee families located in the Hangu - Thal camps have been employed in this project and paid almost Rs. 500,000 in wages. Sufficient quantities of gabions have been produced to make a fairly sizable contribution toward the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

A gabion is any wicker or metal material that has been woven into a mesh pattern and then used to carry, protect or build something. In the case of the Self Reliance Program gabion boxes are being made out of 3mm and 4mm lengths of galvanized steel wire. The wire is woven into 1x1 meter and 2x1 meter sheets. Two 1x1 meter sheets and four 2x1 meter sheets are then lashed together with more wire and made into a two cubic meter box. This gabion box (filled with rocks) can be used for water diversion, erosion control, road and bridge building, and a variety of agriculture and construction projects which require shoring up dirt. The use of wire gabions is a very basic engineering technique which can be found all over the world. The SRP gabion is, in short, nothing more than a building block.

A large percentage of the physical infrastructure of Afghanistan has been destroyed in the war. In order to reconstruct the agriculture, water and transport network of the country, gabions will be needed in large quantities. The long-range demand for gabions throughout Afghanistan could very well be in the millions of cubic meters. IRC agrees with this premise and has, therefore,

organized the mass production of gabions. This operation has been started in consultation with a number of respected Afghan engineers, international donors and fellow relief organizations.

The formative period of the Gabion Project began in late February, 1989. IRC, in discussions with UNHCR and VITA (an international agriculture and construction organization), decided upon a strategy of refugee camp gabion production. It was envisioned that refugees would make gabions by hand inside their home compounds. The wire would be woven around and across a metal frame by a work team of two men. The men would be paid at a piece rate, by the square meter. Once large stocks of the woven metal sheets were accumulated in the camps, they would be shipped to either Peshawar or the Afghan border for eventual transshipment to project sites in Afghanistan. The gabion endeavour would combine income generation and skills training (two goals of UNHCR) with the idea of "pre-positioning of reconstruction supplies" (a materiel supply concept utilized by, among others, VITA). IRC was to be responsible for overall field level implementation. VITA was to provide 40 metric tons of high-galvanized wire made in South Korea. In addition, they would pay Rs. 30 per square meter of completed wire mesh to cover refugee labor and transport costs. Essentially, this meant that IRC, through the Self-Reliance Program, would act as a sub-contractor to VITA. UNHCR agreed that personnel and assets funded by them in SRP could be utilized to manage this special activity. It was in many ways a happy convergence of plans and priorities, extending outward from different donors and agencies, all coming together at the same time to solve a commonly perceived problem.

Once the contracts were signed in March, SRP staff members took a crash course in gabion production. Production costs were investigated carefully. The highest quality 3mm and 4mm Pakistani wire will corrode in about five years, while the same sized South Korean wire has a life of perhaps twenty or thirty years. Pakistani wire costs Rs. 16 per kilogram while the South Korean wire costs Rs. 165 per kilogram. This analysis of costs caused the IRC engineers to realize the benefits of using the more expensive wire. The Director of VITA had spent years perfecting a metal frame upon which gabions could be made; SRP engineers could not improve on this design. SRP was able to produce the frames for a cost of Rs. 400 per frame which was Rs. 200 less than the price charged in the local bazaar. One square meter of gabion wire mesh weighs 2.4 kilograms. Thus, while women would be physically unable to twist the wire by hand for more than a few hours, a team of two men could make an average of two square meters of gabion sheets in an eight hour day. Refugees were enthusiastic about making gabions at a piece rate of Rs. 25 per square meter.

The metal frame proved to be an interesting piece in the overall production puzzle. SRP engineers experimented with a variety of shapes and materials for the frame. The goal was to make a frame for about Rs. 200 which could be easily carried to Afghanistan once the camp production activity was finished and repatriation had begun. The main problems with the VITA metal frame design was that it was expensive and very heavy. Special attention was given to collapsible, wooden frames, but in the end the VITA design was determined to be the most practical. The current conclusion of the SRP engineers is that if gabions are to be made on a project site in Afghanistan, they will probably be done so with a relatively heavy and expensive metal frame.

The criteria for selection of the families to participate in the project was also a problem. The idea from the beginning had been to primarily involve families that had no members currently employed. SRP managers also looked for families in which there were disabled males or war injured persons. These were the only objective criteria used. In general, SRP hoped to include only the poorest families; a goal that was only partly reached.

Once the selection process began to unfold, it became clear that because the income from this work was fairly high, Afghan camp leaders wanted to influence who was chosen to make gabions. Pressure was placed on the Afghan project managers and within the first 50 families selected, about 15 did not fit the planned objective. Once these facts became known, about half of the 15 families were dropped from the program. In the end, the total 150 families selected were chosen by a wide range of factors which included economic status, as well as tribal, family, and political relationships. This kind of situation is one of the realities that relief agencies working in the Hangu - Thal area must contend with.



SRP staff assembling a gabion

The SRP Gabion Project has now finished its first stage. One hundred and fifty refugee families have turned approximately 47 metric tons of wire into just under 20,000 square meters of wire gabion mesh. Forty tons of these metal sheets have been shipped by VITA to the Afghan provinces of Logar, Khandahar, Wardak and Panjshir. They are being utilized mostly on water diversion and soil erosion projects. IRC has purchased about seven tons of gabion sheets for its own cross-border activities in Paktia. Total wages paid to refugees in the Hangu - Thal area have been approximately Rs. 500,000. IRC is now negotiating gabion

contracts with Afghanaid, Save the Children (U.S.) and World Vision. In addition, VITA has verbally promised another contract which will total 80 metric tons of wire. UNHCR has referred to the project as one of the most successful joint income-generation and rehabilitation activities that it has sponsored. To say the least, IRC and the Self-Reliance Program is well pleased with the future prospects for this project. As one leading Afghan engineer has stated: "Gabions are like bread for our table, you can never have too much."

The Gabion Project is, therefore, an example of the kind of inter-agency coordination which IRC is seeking to engender within all of its program activities. The realities of working with Afghan refugees who are caught between a camp life that has existed for ten years and the tentative, often daunting prospects of returning home, calls for innovation and flexibility within the international aid community. Refugee program strategies, now more than ever, should be designed to include broad participation from everyone concerned with the situation in Afghanistan. IRC wants to implement projects that assist refugees within the camps as well as prepare them for their eventual return home. This can be achieved through cooperative projects such as the one described in this report.

THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTION

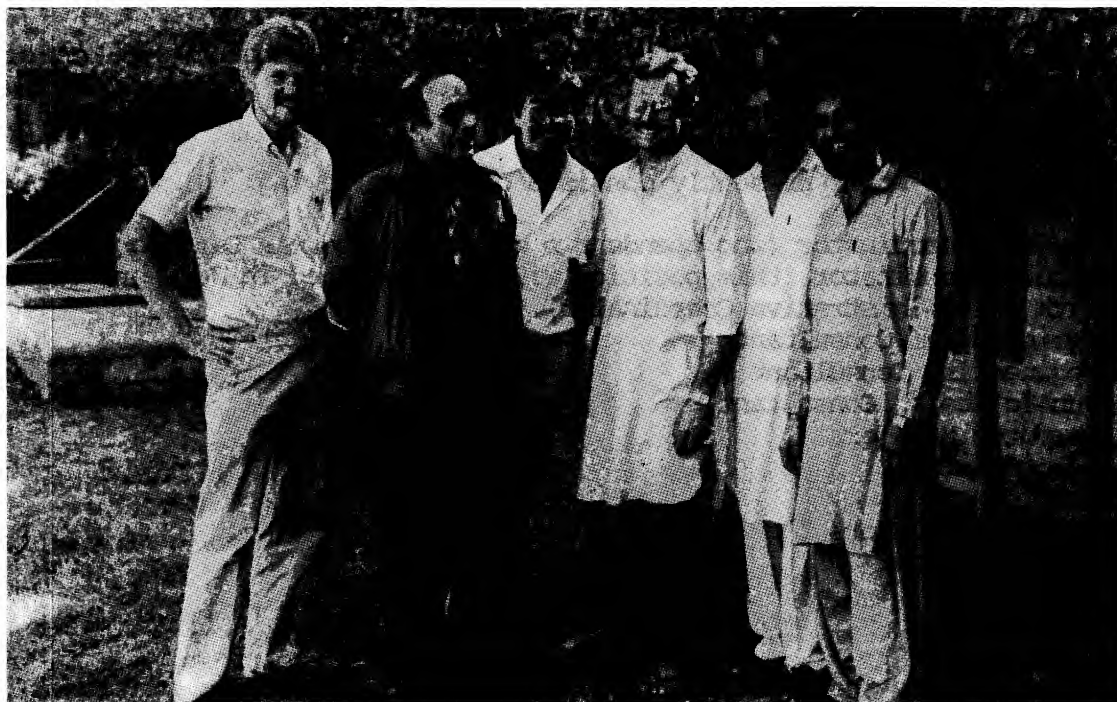
The Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan (RPA) has been formally operational for six months. During this period a large amount of work has been done. The Program has implemented six projects in Paktia: three irrigation system repair (involving work on 20 karezes, one spring and a well in three districts); two agricultural (entailing fertilizer and seed distribution in two districts) and is a province-wide vaccination program already initiated in one district of Paktia and certain areas of Paktika. RPA is now the process of planning for the continuation of these projects as well as the implementation of others.

Tremendous efforts have been made this quarter to try to refine the structure of the program. The process of actually carrying out the projects has demonstrated to the staff why the need for a systemized approach is necessary. This process has also shown that despite the complex political problems which exist among the tribes in Paktia, the plan to work through district shuras is feasible. When this plan was proposed, many Afghan staff did not agree. They would have preferred IRC to have much greater control and to set up projects in Afghanistan along the same lines as has those that have been carried out in the camps in Pakistan. They perceived IRC as having a much greater presence in Afghanistan. They have felt secure working under the large IRC "umbrella" and did not have confidence that a group of Afghan tribesmen could get the job done. This view has now changed. Even some of the most skeptical Afghans have seen that the strategy is viable.

The role of IRC Paktia Program Officer and his Community Liaison personnel in Paktia has developed well this quarter. These staff members have been most effective in helping shura members to see how they, themselves, can solve the problems encountered in carrying out the various projects. It has been interesting to witness the formulation and development of the district shuras IRC is working with in its rehabilitation efforts. These groups are subject to tremendous regional tribal and social conflicts which constantly have to be resolved. In several cases, during the implementation of the projects, they have proved their abilities to resolve conflicts that have arisen. Placing with the shuras the responsibility to deal with the problems arising from the projects, such as salary and distribution disputes has strengthened their ability to act as a group for the betterment of their communities.

RPA's standard approach to shuras which come requesting funding for projects in their areas has been to send them to the Reconstruction Authority For Afghanistan (RAFA) of the Interim Government for endorsement before any sort of agreement is signed. This has not proved the most successful methodology for RAFA to use. RAFA has now asked IRC not to send shura members to their office, but has requested a list of projects on-going and the related district shuras and has requested that any new projects should be screened by them. IRC is still of the opinion that links with RAFA should be strengthened and the position of an Afghan liaison person within RPA is presently being considered. Ideally, he would facilitate relations between the shuras and the government, and deal with any concerns the government might have about IRC programming.

Ideas conceived in Peshawar do translate into action in Afghanistan, but not necessarily according to plan. IRC's own reaction to this and that of donors has caused the RPA staff to realize the need to build and continually work on the program's core of integrity. Thus, the program is continually working towards the development of a structure which responds to administrative needs in Afghanistan and Peshawar and the responsibilities of the program to donor organizations.



RPA Consultants and Administrators

THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES

It should be stated that IRC's goal in conducting programs in Afghanistan is to provide for refugees in Pakistan a situation in which a choice to return to their homes is possible. RPA staff who have gone to the areas in Paktia in which projects are underway have seen for themselves the vast amount of devastation the past 10 years of war have caused. There is no doubt that for refugees to return some rehabilitation work must first take place.

Refugees in the Hangu - Thal camps, where IRC has worked since 1980, are strongly aware of what RPA is doing in Afghanistan. Tribal elders who sit on Paktia district shuras still spend part of their time in temporary homes in the Hangu - Thal camps. They are disseminating information to their communities in the camps about what is happening in Paktia. Because IRC, itself does not wish to be perceived by the refugees to be forcing them to return, we are depending upon these community leaders to let their people know what improvements are being made in their areas in Afghanistan. It is hoped that as RPA projects expand, refugees will begin to feel secure about going back to their homes.

ADMINISTRATION

RPA has been sharing an office building in Peshawar with IRC's Rural Assistance Program (RAP). This became problematic because of a shortage of space. Fortunately, office space recently became available in IRC's education headquarters in the wake of restructuring in that program. RAP moved its offices there at the end of June. RPA has been most grateful for the additional room which has allowed the program to organize its offices more logically.

RPA also maintains a field office in Darsamand (a town about 45 minutes drive from Hangu). Additionally, the Darsamand office building provides facilities for RPA-related training activities.

Peshawar support staff presently consists of the following:

- Program Coordinator (who spends two days each week in Darsamand).
- Deputy Coordinator (this position will be abolished in July and replaced with an Administrative Coordinator).
- Agricultural Consultant
- Engineering Consultant
- Public Health Consultant
- Computer Manager
- Accountant
- Cashier
- Three translators
- Office Manager
- Purchaser
- Receptionist

At the end of July the Survey/Monitoring Officer, who has been stationed in Darsamand, will move his base to Peshawar. The need for greater coordination between this position and the program consultants has been recognized as well as the need for someone to manage all of the data generated through survey and monitoring activities. It is also becoming increasingly important for IRC to try to coordinate surveying, and possibly monitoring, with other organizations. The plan is to have the Survey/Monitoring Officer fill these various information-related requirements.

These Peshawar-based personnel provide support to the Paktia Project Officer, his Community Liaisons and the various Technical Assistants assigned to projects in Afghanistan through the consultants. There is an additional Engineering Consultant also stationed in Darsamand. He is an Afghan and is thus able to move freely around Paktia. He and the expatriate Engineering Consultant in Peshawar work together on the both the immediate technical aspects of the program as well as long-range planning. Support and guidance to the 50 surveyors/monitors now on the payroll is provided through the Afghan Survey/Monitoring Officer.

The Darsamand facility now also operates under the auspices of and is funded through RPA. Staff there include an expatriate Manager and a number of Afghan support staff.

These staffing arrangements appear to be working relatively smoothly. The

program could, however, benefit from the services of a Medical Consultant -- preferably a physician. This person could be of great assistance in gathering the necessary technical information and developing proposals for medical assistance projects in Afghanistan. Toward the end of June the program welcomed back to IRC a volunteer physician who had served in the Hangu Medical Program last year. Unfortunately, he will only be able to stay for six weeks.

It should be noted that because RPA is a new program within IRC, the Country Director of IRC and his management and accounting staff review all proposals coming from the program and provide direction as to policy and programming.

All RPA personnel; with the exception of the Program Coordinator, the Accountant (both of whom are Pakistani), the Deputy Coordinator, and the Agriculture, Engineering and Public Health Consultants; are Afghan.

Shura Administrative Training

As contracts are signed, each shura appoints two administrators who are responsible for keeping track of financial and material disbursements and distribution. These people are being trained through IRC's Public Administration Program at the Darsamand facility. Thus far 12 administrators have been trained, two from each of the following districts: Jani Khel, Musa Khel, Danda Patan, Jaji/Ali Khel, Jaji/Ahmed Khel and Laj Mangal. As yet no projects have been started in the latter three districts due to difficulties in organizing the shuras. Representatives were trained, however, because it seemed at the time that the implementation of projects was imminent. A contract with UNHCR for fertilizer inputs to Jaji/Ahmed Khel had been signed in April; however, due to confusion within the district shura, IRC was unable to sign a contract with them. The UNHCR contract was later amended and the inputs were transferred to Musa Khel.

The administrators are trying to keep good records. However, some problems have been noted. A lack of consistency in filling out the forms provided is something the program will be working to correct in the near future. Representatives of Public Administration will travel to Afghanistan toward the end of July to evaluate the effectiveness of their training program. During this time, problems can be pinpointed and necessary adjustments can be made. This trip will be invaluable in helping to design future trainings.

At present the program only has funding to cover the implementation of projects in the districts of Jani Khel, Musa Khel and Danda Patan and perhaps some smaller projects in Jaji and Laj Mangal. RPA is not comfortable with the idea of training administrators from districts where it is unable to guarantee work for them. What can be done now, however, is further training of the 12 people already trained so as to upgrade their skills. The content of this training will be determined by the Public Administration representatives upon their return from Afghanistan.

Coordination between RPA and Public Administration has also been difficult recently. To rectify this it may be necessary to take some Public Administration personnel into RPA as permanent staff members. In this way the program can be sure that the training relates properly to RPA's needs. These personnel could

provide better support to shura administrators and "trouble shoot" in Afghanistan when shura administration difficulties arise.

Contract Management System

It has been stated that the program is trying to refine its administrative structure. These efforts have been assisted over the past three months by a Computer Consultant from the United States. Together with RPA's Afghan Computer Manager he is designing a computerized contract management system which will make it possible to keep easily accessible records of all projects underway in Afghanistan. The goal is to have this system in place by the middle of August when the consultant will return to the United States.

As the program has developed, it has been seen that the contract signed between IRC and the district shuras is the major implementing document related to any project. This contract provides the basis upon which the management system is being created. Prior to the signing of any contract, however, RPA has this quarter instituted a new document -- the Letter of Understanding -- between itself and district shuras. (See Appendix I.) This document spells out basic IRC/shura obligations and explains that IRC wishes to work with the shura once funds become available for specific projects. Upon the signing of this paper, a shura profile will be created in the computerized management system. The profile will contain information as to the location of the shuras, the names of its members and their tribal and party affiliations. As contracts are made, basic information about these will be added.

The next step is the signing of specific contracts. In the past the program has made contracts which might contain several project components. In the future, separate contracts for individual projects will be drawn up. Profiles of each contract will then be entered into a database. These will contain basic information about the type and the location of the project, the shura, the start and end dates, the amount of funds involved, the funding source, personnel involved, and the monitoring schedule. This contract profile is then further broken down into project phases. The phase databases will provide information pertinent to each particular phase of any given project. Within the main phase databases there will be further breakdowns concerning materials (such as seed and fertilizer or construction equipment and materials) and their delivery details.

Once in place, at any given time it will be possible to see how projects are progressing, what shuras the program is working with, how many projects within each sector are on-going, which funding sources are supporting them, etc. The program is fortunate to be in a position to formulate the system now, while there are only a small number of activities taking place, in readiness for the time when hundreds of projects could be underway. The development of this system has caused the program to think carefully about its structure and has influenced planning and administrative strategies to a great extent.

Funding

RPA was able to become functional through funding received from Stichting Vluchteling (a Netherlands-based refugee support group). Since initial funding from this organization was received, the program has also sought and received

funds/or in-kind donations from other agencies. These include UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, the Afghan Cultural Assistance Foundation (ACAF) and IRC itself.

Much time has been spent in developing relationships with the various UN organizations (UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, WFP, United Nations Fund for Drug Abatement Control (UNFDAC), UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, and UNILOG) who have arranged to fund separate aspects of programming in Afghanistan. The UN "puzzle" has been somewhat difficult to sort out. It is encouraging, however, that in recent months these agencies have formulated a unified format which has made the development of funding proposals more efficient.

CONSTRUCTION



Irrigation rehabilitation in Jani Khel has increased the flow of water from this outlet of the Urguri Karez

In April contracts were signed with UNHCR for irrigation repair projects in the districts of Musa Khel, Jani Khel and Danda Patan in Paktia. These projects became operational in May. The projects entail the repair of 20 irrigation systems (these may be karezes or more simple irrigation channels); improvement of one spring and one well. As of the end of June, most of the funds for these projects had been released to the district shuras. The work is scheduled for completion by mid-August. An additional contract for irrigation repair in the districts of Syed Karam and Jaji was signed with UNHCR in April. However, due to the instability of shuras in these districts, the projects could not be implemented and were cancelled in June.

As was to be expected with these first pilot projects, RPA engineers have clearly benefitted from the learning process this quarter. Actual field implementation has taught them how much funding could be absorbed by the target communities for karez repair (the program had greatly over estimated the amount of work that could be done in the time allotted to the projects). In addition, as the projects have become functional, RPA staff has been given a basis from which to refine the amount of information needed from technical surveys which must be done before the work begins. They have also learned that donors are not content with generalities in construction proposals, but require very specific levels of detail.

The current UNHCR grants will end on July 31, 1989. During this quarter project proposals were prepared and submitted to UNHCR for additional irrigation repair work. These proposals entail repairs to 25 irrigation systems in Jani Khel, Musa Khel and Danda Patan as well as erosion control and gabion work in Danda Patan and Jani Khel. It is hoped that new contracts with UNHCR can be finalized sometime in August.

Karez repair work in the Danda Patan area of Paktia was halted in June and all payments were stopped due to a firing (shooting) incident which involved IRC vaccinators (See section marked MEDICAL below). RPA staff have informed the shura that work will not resume until the issue has been resolved, and the guilty party apologizes. In mid-June IRC representatives visited the area to talk about this with shura members. The Danda Patan shura is composed of six tribes who, during this visit, were trying to find a solution. Five of the tribes have blamed the sixth for the incident. At that time, however, the tribe being "prosecuted" would not accept responsibility. In an excerpt from the trip report their representative says:

"One of our members was accompanying the vaccination team during their work in Ghundai Kali, so we know that this was neither an intentional or an erroneous firing... We cannot say if someone on a mountain fired during hunting. Walking with guns on our shoulders, shooting targets and hunting are part of our customs... The people of Paktia are so skillful in shooting that a fly on a mountain will not be missed, so how could a big car be missed?"

IRC has asked the shura to come to an agreement about how they will deal with this problem and any similar problems should they arise in the future. The staff feels confident that a solution will be found within the next few weeks.

Other shura-related problems with karez repair have resulted from confusion among karez workers about the amount of funds allocated for repair work. The workers complained that the shura had not given them the proper amount of funds. Workers stopped an IRC car in one district and began arguing for more money. RPA staff explained that this was something between them and their district shura. The shura proved to be effective in solving this problem by simply explaining to the workers that there was a limited amount of funds allocated. These workers later apologized to the RPA staff for their rudeness.

Forty percent of the repair work on one karez in Jani Khel was completed by mid-quarter, but was subsequently destroyed by wind and flood. The community in conjunction with IRC technical staff have decided to discontinue the repair of the karez until some retaining walls to prevent flooding can be constructed in the area.

Work also began in June on the survey of a connecting road between Laj Mangal and Musa Khel Districts, passing through Chamkani and Jani Khel. An Afghan topographer has been hired as full time member of the construction staff for this and future road survey needs. Additionally, three engineer trainees from the IRC Construction Engineering Program have also been taken into this project for practical training experience. It is hoped that this project, which will take approximately three months, will be the precursor to the actual repair of the road. The survey work is being funded by UNDP.

As a gesture of goodwill to the people of Danda Patan IRC began work this quarter on the repair of the Chapari mosque in the district. This work is progressing well.

The Engineering Consultants are now formulating plans for new proposals to UNDP and USAID (through IRC's Rural Assistance Program) for further irrigation repair work. These agencies have both indicated a willingness to fund projects of this kind. USAID has prepared proposal guidelines which have already been most helpful to the engineers in planning, not only for the proposals, but also for management of the projects within the framework of RPA.

AGRICULTURE

This quarter represented peak activity season for the agricultural program. The spring and early summer is when lands are prepared and planted, and the first harvest of wheat is collected. IRC's program of providing fertilizer for the corn crop and distribution of vegetable seeds in Jani Khel and Musa Khel districts is nearing completion. These programs are the outcome of agreements signed with UNHCR in April. The Afghan Cultural Assistance Foundation (ACAF) augmented these projects by providing IRC with additional high quality vegetable seeds. Thus, in addition to the districts of Jani Khel and Musa Khel (covered by the UNHCR contracts) IRC was also able to distribute vegetable seeds to families in Danda Patan. Tomato and onion seedlings prepared in plots in Hangu, with the assistance of the Self Reliance Program, were given to a large number of families in Jaji district.

According to IRC field staff, fertilizer has been provided for 4,130 jeribs of land in Jani Khel and for 9,540 jeribs of land in Musa Khel. A total of 9,215

families have benefited from the fertilizer distribution. Unfortunately, in Jani Khel and Danda Patan districts, there has been very heavy hail damage to the vegetable crops initiated with IRC seed. It is not clear as yet what the total destruction has been, but because the plants were in the germination stage when the hail damage occurred, it has probably been significant.

The first contract for transfer of (150 tons) Pirsabak 85 certified wheat seed from FAO jurisdiction to IRC was signed in June. Subsequent discussions with FAO representatives, however, have revealed that IRC will be able to obtain much more seed (upwards of 500 tons) along with the necessary fertilizers, from FAO. Half of the 150 tons has been moved to UNILOG storage in Asakhel, Pakistan. When agreements for further seed and fertilizer are finalized, UNILOG will take responsibility for the transportation of these commodities from Pakistan to distribution points in Jani Khel, Danda Patan and Musa Khel. IRC will also try to distribute some of these seed and fertilizer to farmers in the various sub-districts of Jaji (Ahmed Khel and Ali Khel) and to Laj Mangal. The plan is to have the seed and fertilizers in Afghanistan in time for fall planting (1989).

The Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan has kindly provided IRC access to its data base information about the three districts of Paktia in which IRC is currently working. Information includes demographics, war damage and livestock and crop data.

IRC's agriculture consultant was interviewed by a UNHCR agriculture specialist from Geneva concerning IRC agriculture proposals for the latest UNHCR funding round. The three proposals prepared and presented by IRC this quarter were later rejected because of their large combined budget size, and because IRC has had only limited cross-border experience, to date. IRC staff immediately revised and consolidated the three agriculture proposals into a single and more palatable document, re-submitting it to UNHCR in time for project approval. This project would provide wheat seed and fertilizer (12 tons and 36 tons, respectively) along with farm tools to Jani Khel, Danda Patan and Musa Khel. An agreement with UNHCR concerning the proposal should be finalized by early August.

A letter was drafted to the UN Coordinator urging prompt action concerning fertilizer acquisition/delivery for application to the certified wheat seed being distributed in Paktia for fall planting. This letter emphasized the dire consequences of an untimely (late) delivery to the farmers.

Two additional agriculture proposals were drafted in the month of June; one to FAO requesting farm oxen/tractors and milk-cows, and the other to IRC's Rural Assistance Program (RAP) requesting funding for veterinary care, poultry and honey production for targeted Paktia districts. Approval of these two proposals is still pending.

Discussions were held between IRC's RPA agriculture consultant, the SRP Coordinator and a representative of UNHCR concerning the combining of both SRP and RPA agriculture components for purposes of UNHCR funding. The RPA component of IRC is already utilizing professional expertise available from SRP and anticipates further cooperation, particularly in fruit and other tree propagation for dissemination in Afghanistan.

RPA's agriculture consultant flew to Lahore to arrange logistics for the purchase and transport of 10 tons of Khyber 87 spring wheat seed to Darsamand storage

facilities. This wheat seed will be tested in diverse locations in Paktia, Paktika and Ningrahar provinces, where spring wheat production is feasible.

MEDICAL

RPA continues to develop a proposal to WHO which would involve providing medical personnel and supplies for a hospital in Chamkani (Paktia) and three or four village health centers in other districts. This quarter RPA learned that the Afghan Reconstruction Council (a voluntary agency) had submitted a proposal to UNHCR for the construction work necessary on the Chamkani hospital. IRC had originally thought of doing this work through RPA and the Construction Project of SRP. The Afghan Reconstruction Council feels confident that they will receive the funds they have requested and estimate the damage to the hospital at about 30 to 40 percent.



The war-ravaged Chamkani hospital awaits reconstruction and repair

The Chamkani hospital was built as a district facility under the Daoud regime. It was designed as a 40 bed hospital with two operating rooms and a separate vaccination center. The hospital was only operational for one to two years prior to the war. During the war it became a Russian command post and was later recaptured by the mujahideen. At this time only the out-patient facility of the hospital is functional with two physicians (one funded by Hezb-i-Islami and the other through the Swedish Committee). These doctors are seeing about 60 to 100 patients a day. Should IRC become operational at the Chamkani Hospital, these doctors have expressed a willingness to work with IRC. In early July it is hoped that the volunteer physician who arrived in June will travel to Chamkani to

further evaluate what role IRC could have in the hospital.

In any event, IRC still plans to set up a vaccination freeze point at the Chamkani hospital and has requested the Afghan Reconstruction Council to make these rooms a priority in their construction plans.

The idea of starting medical projects in Paktia has caused the staff to think about issues relating to the future self-sufficiency of these projects. Discussions concerning these issues are continuing, both within RPA and with WHO. WHO has asked for a draft of the proposal to be submitted by early September.

Training of 13 vaccinators was completed at the end of April. This training has been carried out by AVICEN through a contract signed between them and IRC. Two of the trainees have been selected for further training to supervise the proposed freeze point in Chamkani. The remainder have been divided into three teams.

In May two teams were scheduled to go to Chamkani for practical training under AVICEN supervision. However, due to disagreements within the Chamkani shura, this was delayed. It was decided to shift the practical training to the Danda Patan district. The teams left for Danda Patan at the end of May. However, due to the fact that two of the AVICEN training supervisors were expatriate women, the Danda Patan shura became upset. These women had to return to Pakistan and thus AVICEN was only able to supervise one vaccination team. During May and early June, this team visited eight villages in Danda Patan and were able to vaccinate 303 children for TB (BOG), 184 children for measles and 313 children with DPT. Additionally, 197 women were immunized against tetanus. It was encouraging that of the women immunized 103 were above the age of 15 when strict purdah would normally forbid them from contact with males outside of their immediate families. In one village no women came for vaccination. There had been rumors that the vaccines would cause the women to become "kafirs" or, non-believers, or that they would no longer be able to bear children, or that after the injections, they would bear twins or triplets. This has demonstrated the need for health education concerning tetanus vaccines.

Unfortunately, in early June while the team was returning from work in the eighth village, their vehicle was fired upon. Following this incident, the team met with the district shura and it was decided not to continue immunizations in the area. The team was scheduled to return to Danda Patan at the end of June. However, as the shura had still not resolved the firing incident, it was decided to wait. It is not yet clear what the outcome will be, but the shura, in part of its deliberations on the issue, has strongly recommended that contingency planning for cases such as this be detailed in the initial contract that is signed between IRC and the district shura so that all parties are clear on their obligations. In the meantime the vaccinators have been assisting with the immunization of women and children in IRC's newly opened health unit in Shin Dand.

A meeting was held with AVICEN to decide on where the training should be continued for the remaining two teams. It was agreed that AVICEN would take the two teams to Paktika and do a two week practical training. At the end of June two teams left for Paktika. During the two week training, the teams vaccinated

1,577 children and 2,251 women. The teams were very encouraged by these results. In general they said the people of the areas visited were very receptive to the immunization program and had been most helpful to the team.

The cold chain supervisor training was completed this quarter. Until the Chamkani freeze point can be set up, a temporary freeze point has been arranged in Darsamand. In the coming months it is hoped that teams can be sent to Jaji and Sayed Karam in Paktia. The plan is to complete work in these two areas before December when heavy snow will make travel very difficult.

The equipment and vaccines for this project have been supplied under a separate agreement with UNICEF. Thus far UNICEF has donated 12 refrigerators for the storage of vaccines, 19 digital thermometers (used to check the temperature of stored vaccines), 7,500 disposable syringes, 75,000 doses of measles, 150,000 doses of BCG and 48,000 doses of tetanus vaccines. AVICEN has been most cooperative in loaning the necessary equipment and DPTP vaccines for the training missions thus far undertaken in Paktia and Paktika.

EDUCATION

RPA continues to receive requests for educational assistance. Many of these requests have come from Paktia district shuras with whom RPA is already working. Surveys in these districts have revealed that there is very little educational infrastructure. Some textbooks have been provided this quarter (through IRC's Education Program) to one school in Paktia and one in Paktika. Four schools in Logar have also received textbooks from IRC this quarter.

To substantially impact education services in Paktia a great deal of effort will be required. Teachers would have to be trained, existing schools rebuilt (there are very few of these), new schools established and textbooks and other supplies distributed. This can be done. However, it could be very costly. To what level RPA can assist education must be decided. For example, if teachers are trained, should RPA pay their salaries indefinitely. How RPA can become involved in education programs in Afghanistan must be carefully thought out now in terms of future considerations, especially with regard to the role of the government in education.

SURVEYS AND MONITORING

Survey activities have been on-going since October last year, before RPA was actually organized. The first informal mission, conducted by a number of IRC staff, was carried out between late October and early December in various districts of Paktia. Information was collected in books, based on a number of suggested questions. While the data collected was useful, it was not organized. Each book had to be translated (a very lengthy process) and the information consolidated. Based upon this experience, it was seen that trained surveyors and the development of survey forms would be necessary. Thus, between December and February this year the training of 25 men chosen from among the refugees in the Hangu to Thal camps was conducted. These men were selected from an initial 400 nominees all having come from Paktia. Their first mission, undertaken in mid-February, took them to Paktia for a water resources (specifically karezes) survey. In March an additional 25 surveyor trainees were chosen, again from

within the Hangu - Thal camps, but this time from the provinces of Logar and Ningrahar. A three-week training for these men was completed this quarter. At the same time general survey forms as well as forms relating specifically to health, education, agriculture and water systems have been designed. They were designed with input from RPA consultants in all project sectors. Armed with these forms, surveyors will be able to return with much more detailed and organized information. Based on earlier surveys, computerized databases have been created and data entered. However, in relation to questions on the new forms, the databases will have to be redesigned. This will take some time, but the end results should be very helpful, not only to IRC, but also to other organizations.

During this quarter sixteen surveyors were sent to Orgoon and Gomal districts of Paktika, while a team of five surveyed parts of Musa Khel and Jaji Districts of Paktia. The trained surveyors have now been divided into 10 teams and schedules have been drawn up for missions to Paktia/Paktika, Logar and Ningrahar which will keep them active through February, 1990.



This village in Jaji/Ali Khel exemplifies the vast amount of destruction that was seen in the area by IRC surveyors

In order to properly manage the information the men bring back, the Survey/Monitoring Supervisor will move to Peshawar at the end of July. His work will not only entail organizing IRC's data, but also finding out what other organizations have and are willing to share. A large effort is being made to coordinate RPA's survey efforts with other agencies to avoid duplication or interference with other agencies' work. The Survey/Monitoring Supervisor has already had several meetings with organizations in Peshawar about their survey

plans and monitoring techniques, and this process will continue as a regular part of the survey program.

Surveyors will also provide internal monitoring of RPA projects. Forms are in the development stage and will be finalized by July when the first monitoring teams will be sent to Paktia to observe irrigation repair projects. The importance of monitoring has become very evident this quarter as donor organizations have strongly requested detailed information as to the progress of projects funded. RPA will be making every effort to comply with these requests. The concept of inter-agency monitoring is also being considered. However, this will require much discussion and planning before any decisions are made.

MISSIONS TO AFGHANISTAN

The Paktia Project Officer, Community Liaisons and Technical Assistants and the Afghan Engineering Consultant are now going to project areas on a regular basis. Over the past three months these people have spent between 50 and 80 percent of their time in Paktia. These trips have been very effective in the development of the shura groups as resources for their communities and in assessing the progress of the program in general.

One important mission which included the Program Coordinator, was carried out in the first week of April. A detailed report on this mission was included in the first quarter's report. (See page 63, Quarterly Report, January - March). Another mission of this type is planned for early July.

LOGAR AND NINGRAHAR

Commanders and shura representatives from these provinces continue to visit the RPA offices with requests for assistance. Formal surveys to these provinces will begin in July and August. At this stage RPA has the impression that the tribal system which governs activities in Paktia/Paktika, is not as strong in Logar and Ningrahar. Individual commanders appear to have considerably more power in these provinces. This fact mean that the shura-based working strategy which has developed in Paktia, may need some modification. Additionally, there are considerably more voluntary agencies involved in projects in these provinces, particularly in Logar. Whatever IRC undertakes will have to be carefully coordinated with groups already providing assistance. Toward this end RPA representatives regularly attend ACBAR sponsored meetings specific to each of these provinces.

The results of surveys will help the program to decide what action will be the most appropriate. The availability of funding is also a major consideration. By the end of the next quarter more information will be available.

THE HANGU MEDICAL PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This quarter has been especially difficult for the Hangu Medical Program.

At the end of last quarter IRC learned that the total Medical Program budget for 1989 was to be reduced by 25 percent. Given the fact that the Russians have withdrawn and that the return of refugees to Afghanistan may happen this year, financial cuts in Pakistan-based programs were predicted. However, this development for the Medical Program was particularly untimely as the needs of many thousands of new refugees who had crossed into Pakistan since the fighting in Jalalabad intensified in February could not be ignored.

Fortunately, several donors to IRC (namely Stichting Vluchteling; Refugees International, Japan; and the Ambassador of New Zealand, through his discretionary fund) responded quickly to the situation of the newly arrived so that the program was able to provide medical services to this population. However, staff reductions were still necessary in order to remain within the program budget. A number of people were laid off; including doctors, Lady Health Visitors (LHV's), administrative staff and an expatriate consultant. This was very sad as many of these friends had served IRC to the best of their ability for more than a year and wished to continue. This has had a negative impact upon staff morale.

Political turbulence has been more evident than usual in the Hangu - Thal camps this quarter. This has caused some backlash against programs for women, specifically the training of female health workers. As the refugees continue to be anxious and confused about their future, so they have become increasingly protective of their cultural heritage.

Despite these hardships, the program continued to serve the refugees in the Hangu - Thal camps, managed to open the new health unit in Shin Dand camp, and began training projects for dental technicians and microscopists. This says a great deal about the determination and strength of the Medical Program staff who have "soldiered on" in the face of turmoil and anxiety.

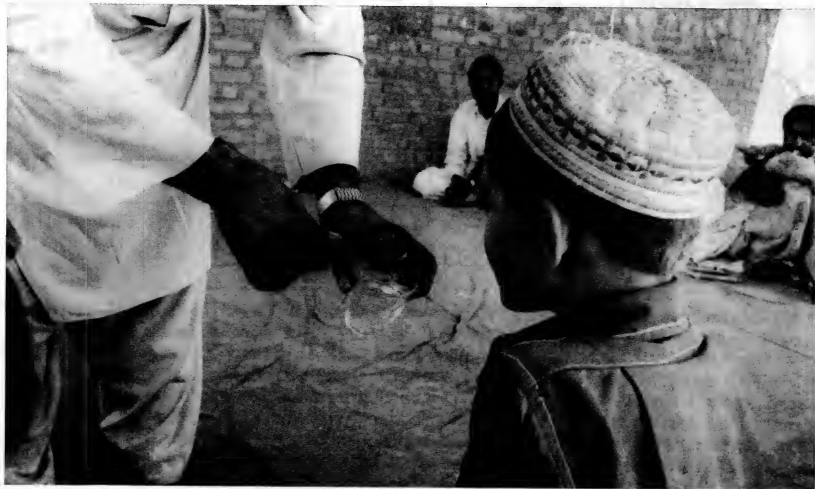
PUBLIC HEALTH

Community Health Worker/Village Extension Worker Training

IRC has trained Community Health Workers (CHW's) since 1986 in camps between Hangu and Thal. There are presently 617 workers active in these camps of a total of 625 originally trained. Training of health workers has continued this year. However, these persons are now called Village Extension Workers (VEW's). During this quarter 99 VEW's from Darsamand and Mohammed Khoja completed their training. VEW's presently in training total 284. These men are in Doaba, Thal I, Dallan, Lakhti Banda and Naryab, a camp where IRC has no health unit, but does conduct health training and some outreach activities. More candidates for training are now being gathered in Thal II (85), Kotki I (40) and an additional 18 for Dallan.

IRC had planned to design its own curriculum for this new category of worker. The goal was to produce a person who could not only answer some basic health needs, but would also know some information about sanitation, agriculture, administration and mine awareness. The idea was to provide a good all around resource for Afghan villagers, being mindful of their possible return to Afghanistan in the near future. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to prepare the components other than health up to now. Coordination on this project among the various other IRC programs who have been asked to assist and the Medical Program has been difficult over the past three months. This is being worked on in the hope of eventually providing the training originally envisioned. On the positive side, however, UNHCR has come up with a very good revised curriculum for health workers with added emphasis upon preventive and public health and this curriculum is presently being used for VEW training.

The need for refresher training for existing CHW's has been recognized. They will be refreshed using the new UNHCR health training curriculum and other components once new topics can be successfully incorporated.



Community Health Worker using a magnifying glass to show a young refugee boy the impurities that can exist in water

Female Community Health Worker Training

Training of women in the camps has continued. However, it has been hampered somewhat by political concerns. There have been a number of meetings among party representatives in the camps about the acceptance of women's programs. Trainers have complained about the amount of time these problems have taken to resolve. Some individuals oppose the program, while others have been very supportive and

trainers have realized that there are enough Afghan women who want to be a part of the program to make the process worthwhile. The efforts of the trainers and the refugee women have produced 98 Female Health Workers (FHW's) in Kotki this quarter. The total number of FHW's trained in all camps now stands at 965.

FHW ACTIVITIES
April - June, 1989

CAMP NAME	TOTAL FHW's ACTIVE	BIRTHS ATTENDED	CHILDREN REFERRED TO BHUs	WOMEN REFERRED TO BHU
Kata Kanra	182	37	107	26
Lakhti Banda	140	64	1,444	258
Kotki I	20	3	21	-
Kotki II	6	-	-	-
Moh'd Khoja	35	12	294	41
Kahi	12	18	294	125
Doaba	21	24	9	50
Darsamand	20	5	19	4
Dallan	195	105	99	6
Thal I	87	28	1,703	336
Thal II	112	79	1,053	478
Naryab	50	73	104	11
TOTAL	880	448	5,147	1,335

Refresher Training for FHW's

A team of four trainers routinely conducts refresher training for all previously trained FHW's. Over the past three months 227 FHW's were able to complete refresher training, many of whom had taken their initial course one or two years ago. Refresher training serves as a useful evaluation tool. Trainers have been able to identify weaknesses and strengths in the course materials. Women refreshed so far have scored best on the danger signs of diarrhea. However, retention has not been good on abnormal pregnancy. More stress will be given to this topic in future courses. At the same time trainers are evaluating to what extent the time between initial and refresher trainings affects what the women can remember. Teaching methodology is also being examined. These efforts were assisted this quarter through a one-day conference for FHW trainers sponsored by Save The Children Fund (UK) at which trainers from a number of organizations were able to share ideas and information.

Other Activities

Four trainers have been asked to field test a new manual written by UNHCR to help standardize FHW training. The course outline is similar to the one IRC is currently using. IRC trainers report that although the manual is difficult to understand in its written form, it is easy to teach. Some new methods have been

introduced which will require consultation with other agencies.

The program hopes to begin training in Shin Dand camp soon. With a high population of women and children, Shin Dand is greatly in need of projects targeting this group. Additionally, working with refugees in Shin Dand will provide staff with the opportunity to experience first hand the severe conditions which are encountered in Afghanistan.

A knitting program continues to give women in the camps a chance to familiarize themselves with trained female health workers who can assist them at the time of their delivery. Two women are presently teaching knitting of baby socks and bonnets in Dallan and Kata Kanra. During this quarter 54 women, of whom 19 were pregnant, attended the knitting classes.

Other Training

In order to help identify certain areas for training and to coordinate and implement the projects, a Medical Training unit was set up in April. An Afghan physician has been assigned to supervise the training unit. The program has an office in Hangu and two classrooms in the Darsamand training facility. Two training projects have been developing during the past three months. One will train microscopists and the other, dental technicians.

The goal of the microscopist project is to train microscopists to a standardized curriculum and examination, and to have them posted in Afghanistan at an established clinic with adequate medical supervision. The technology involved in their work is being kept simple because of supply constraints in the countryside.

The dental technician training program has been established to train candidates in the use of hand tools and other simple methods to ease the suffering of dental disease both through procedures and through patient education.

This quarter the preparation for both programs has been completed. Work continues on the curriculum, preparation of lecture notes, weekly schedules, preparing the classrooms and accommodations, and obtaining the necessary equipment. Selection of trainees took a considerable amount of time as 450 applicants from the Hangu - Thal camps, other camps, and from Peshawar took the qualifying examination with only six training slots available in each project. The original plan had been to select 16 to 20 persons for each for the two projects. However, funding constraints made this impossible.

The training program staff have made a series of trips to Peshawar to observe other training programs, discuss various equipment lists and kits, and to attend ACBAR Health Sub-committee meetings. They also met with Dr. Tarshi, the Foreign Affairs President of the Public Health Ministry of the Interim Government, to obtain his views on the program. Dr. Tarshi was pleased to have been contacted and appreciated the work being done. He found the program useful for the future of Afghanistan. He promised full support of the Interim government for the program and suggested the addition of Islamic studies and English to the curriculum.

Additionally, in June permission was granted from the Italian government and the

Italian Ambassador for the Italian Corporation for Development (ICD) to participate in the training of IRC microscopists in TB detection. MSF-Holland has entered into a similar agreement with IRC and it is anticipated that such cooperative efforts will benefit the entire NGO community.

The Swedish Committee has agreed to provide supplies and salaries to the trained workers once they have been situated at an existing health facility in Afghanistan. The program is now in the process of identifying where in Afghanistan the men will work once their training is completed and what level of health worker will supervise them.

Ante-Natal Outreach

Ante-natal outreach was stopped in April due to Ramazan and, unfortunately, could not be continued once Ramazan was over because of staffing and transportation constraints. Follow-up on women for ante-natal care will continue to be supported by the Basic Health Unit staff through LHV's and the Community Health Workers.

Immunization Outreach

IRC's immunization efforts give priority to vaccination of children and women of child-bearing age, groups who are the most vulnerable among the refugee population. Immunization has been an important aspect of IRC's medical program from the start. In the early years of the Medical Program, each medical team had one vaccinator from UNHCR. Later, these vaccinators trained Afghan counterparts who eventually replaced the UNHCR staff. At present, the Medical Program has 10 vaccinators working in twelve vaccination centers in the BHU's where all standard vaccines are given. The vaccinator is responsible for giving all injections in the BHU as well as during vaccination outreach programs. Unvaccinated children and women are referred to the BHU vaccinator by Maternal and Child Health (MCH) workers, CHW's, or they may come themselves. Once a week, a BHU outreach team, which includes a vaccinator, makes visits to different sites of the camps and vaccinates the children or women who have not attended the BHU.

Over the past year vaccination was also conducted in conjunction with ante-natal outreach in an effort to immunize greater numbers of refugee women and children. Fortunately, by April, when the ante-natal outreach activity was stopped, this mass vaccination campaign had been completed in all camps. There remains only one group of refugees in Spin Thal (an area near Thal camp) who are in the midst of their series of injections. The Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan (RPA) has trained vaccinators who will complete the immunizations for this group between missions to Afghanistan.

In early June IRC started immunizing women and children in Shin Dand. By the end of the month a total of 2,519 doses of various vaccines had been administered. These vaccinations were carried out by the newly trained RPA vaccinators who were grateful for this chance to put their skills into practice.

The following is a summary of the immunizations given in all camps during the past three months.

VACCINE	DOSES
Polio I	2,461
Polio II	2,085
Polio III	1,590
Polio Booster	911
DPT I	1,972
DPT II	1,856
DPT III	1,568
DPT Booster	825
DT I	459
DT II	127
DT Booster	65
TT I	1,212
TT II	1,403
TT Booster	726
TOTAL	17,260

In general, immunization is well accepted by the refugees and they know the importance and the benefits of vaccines. This perception has been promoted through the activities of the motivation teams working in the various public health programs. The cooperation of the refugees causes the program to be hopeful that higher levels of vaccination coverage among the refugee population can be attained as work continues.

The Project Director Health (PDH) has recently issued a summary of vaccination coverage in Kohat District. These figures are based upon immunization statistics provided to PDH by voluntary agencies working in the area. Some of the results were very encouraging. For example, of a registered population of 231,347:

- 84 percent of children (12 - 24 months of age) had a BCG scar
- 89 percent of children had been either fully or partially immunized
- 38 percent of women had been fully immunized against tetanus

The percent of refugee women in this area fully immunized against tetanus has risen by almost 50 percent in the past two years. These reports give excellent feedback to the IRC vaccinators as they can see the positive effects of their efforts among the community.

Sanitation

Water Supply

A major effort has been made over the past three months to assist newly arrived refugees in Shin Dand. Primarily, IRC needed to put together a program aimed at providing basic sanitation arrangements and water supply.

UNHCR and the Afghan Refugee Commissionerate had arranged for a water tanker to begin supplying water to these refugees. After the first few weeks of providing water, this tanker had to be reassigned to another camp. This did not become known to the IRC sanitation team until the situation in the camp became critical. The refugees went without enough water for 10 days. At this time IRC pulled a water tanker assigned to the Hangu - Thal camps and placed it in Shin Dand. At the same time IRC decided to begin building eight surface tanks in Shin Dand, placed strategically alongside the camp. All eight are presently completed and are being filled by the water tanker. Each has a capacity of 6,300 liters. DACAAR has been given the responsibility to connect a piped scheme to these tanks as well as placing numerous stand posts throughout the camp. When all of this is finally completed, the water situation in Shin Dand should be adequate. There could be a problem with water pressure in supplying enough water to all eight surface tanks due to the long distance from the tube wells. If the situation is discussed thoroughly and appropriate planning is done, however, this potential problem can be avoided.



Newly arrived refugee children wait with their water containers to collect water at Shin Dand Camp

The difficulty in supplying water to both Thal I and II camps is continuing. The majority of people in these camps rely on a piped water scheme installed in 1986 through which water is piped from a tube well to stand posts in the camp. For almost one year there have been problems with the transformer in Thal I which provides electricity so that the pump can be operational. Attempts to solve this problem involve IRC, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) (a bureau of the Pakistan Government) and The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA). Coordination between IRC, WAPDA, and PHED, has been extremely difficult. So far

it has not been possible to create the best solution regarding the reliability of the transformer.

The water situation in Kahi has also been problematic this quarter. This is another camp in which PHED has installed a piped scheme. During the month of April, a second pipeline was connected in order to divert water from the original tube wells to two Pakistani villages. As it stands, the pumping hours are in no way sufficient to supply enough water to the camp of Kahi. There has always been a shortage of water in this camp, so coupling this new pipeline to the existing system has created a very volatile situation. Again, there seems to be difficulty in coordinating services among the responsible parties.

There has been some discussion between IRC employees and UNHCR personnel about having IRC take responsibility for the upkeep of the piped systems in Kahi and Thal. This could help to solve some of the problems in providing water to these areas. However, this suggestion has yet to be discussed or reviewed by the various parties involved.

Most BHU's are experiencing a high rate of diarrhea-related diseases, especially among children. The prevailing weather conditions have caused numerous wells in the camps to dry up. In these circumstances, refugees have no alternative but to use surface water which is contaminated. This is one contributing factor to disease patterns at this time of the year.

Thirty shallow wells were improved this quarter. Maintenance of wells during this period involved the distribution of six wheels and axles together with ropes and buckets, repair of 15 well aprons and the establishment of 18 concrete well posts.

The sanitation team has been studying the quality of drinking water more extensively this quarter. Efforts have been made to monitor each well and the reliability of its water to pinpoint the most appropriate time to chlorinate the water. Due to the extensive problem of electricity shortages, the Hangu laboratory has not been able to operate properly. For this reason it was decided to discontinue the process until later in the season when the electrical supply is more reliable. Additionally, some wells dried up during the testing which also affected the program's ability to continue water testing.

Gravity spring improvement continued throughout the quarter in Mohammed Khoja, Dallan, Naryab and Thal I. Three springs were improved in Naryab which are providing water for 150 families. In Mohammed Khoja two major projects were completed which bring water to 185 families. Additionally in Mohammed Khoja another spring was improved which supports an existing water system. In Thal work is progressing on a spring which supplies, at present, 180 families. Future plans for this spring involve the construction of another surface tank. There have been difficulties with one of the Dallan springs in bringing the water from the spring to the surface reservoir. For now refugees in this area are using the spring as it is. Efforts will be made to connect the spring to a tank so that the risk of water contamination is greatly lowered. There are two additional springs now being built in Naryab and Darsamand camps. Two surface tanks were completed for these springs during the quarter.

Future plans call for improving four springs in Lakhti Banda, Kahi, Darsamand and Dallan.

Latrine Construction

In response to the immediate needs of the refugees in Shin Dand, IRC sanitarians began this quarter to construct community latrines. These latrines, because of their communal utilization, are not ideal for the refugees. However, they are helping to prevent the deterioration of an already unsanitary environment in this camp. Refugees will not use the community latrines indefinitely. Because the refugees in Shin Dand are living in crowded conditions, the potential for serious sanitary problems is great. Thus, the program is now analyzing the situation in the hopes of formulating a plan for construction of individual latrines. Some individual latrines have already been built, but there is a need to survey the situation soon in order to prevent any disorganization regarding the establishment of latrines.

During this quarter 894 concrete slabs were procured from the Kohat factory, of which 715 were issued. In addition to this, six existing pit latrines were reinforced. Ten BHU latrines, 22 school latrines, and 503 latrines in refugee compounds were completed throughout the Hangu - Thal and Kohat City camps.

The program has also been concerned with the improvement of traditional latrines in some camps between Hangu and Thal. This pilot project involves 60 traditional latrines already established by the refugees. Thus far improvements have been made on 49 latrines, with 26 being completed this quarter. These latrines are widely used in Afghanistan, so it is important to demonstrate how easily and inexpensively they can be made more efficient and sanitary.

Health Education

During this quarter IRC sanitarians gave over 1,000 health seminars in the BHU's, schools, and at other sites. Doctors from each BHU were responsible for selecting the topics of discussion.

BASIC HEALTH UNITS

Main Clinics

After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, fierce fighting began in Jalalabad. This caused many refugees to flee to Pakistan. The new refugees have been settled in various camps near Peshawar and at other locations. At the beginning of June IRC took responsibility for medical services to the newly arrived who have been situated in the camp of Shin Dand.

Shin Dand is a Pakistani village ten kilometers to the east of Kohat. A refugee camp has existed there since 1980. The population of the old camps numbers approximately 1,300 families who are receiving medical care from the Saudi Red Crescent. The newly arrived refugees are located across the road from the existing camp. These refugees are living in dark colored tents exposed directly to the sun, and without any protective vegetation. There are about 1,600 newly arrived families in Shin Dand. After negotiation with Afghan Refugee

Commissionerate medical personnel and the Saudi Red Crescent, IRC opened a tented clinic for the newly arrived refugees in the last week of May. The Saudi Red Crescent will continue their program for the refugees who live in the old part of the camp.

As well as providing routine medical care, IRC has also arranged with the MCH and Public Health Program Managers to send three outreach teams into the camp. Each team has one Community Health Supervisor (CHS), two Lady Health Visitors (LHV's), two vaccinators, and a one trained Afghan refugee MCH assistant or "dai". Each team is assigned the following tasks:

1. Registration of families and making family cards (records) for them
2. The LHV's look for children under five to ascertain their weight, measure arm circumference, and make growth ("Road to Health") charts for them
3. The LHV's register the females in need of ante-natal care and create records for them
4. The LHV's do tetanus toxoid vaccinations for women of child bearing age
5. The vaccinators are immunizing children
6. The whole team is charged with health education regarding sanitation, diarrhea, how to make ORS, and nutrition. As of the end of June, 1,200 families had been approached in this outreach activity.

In an effort to assist with planning for work in Shin Dand a Health Committee of the refugees there has been created. The IRC team regularly consults with the committee to assess needs and to ask their advice. This is also part of the trust building process which IRC has found to be helpful in medical programming for the camps between Hangu and Thal.

Some of the new arrivals have moved out of Shin Dand and joined family or friends in established camps between Hangu and Thal. IRC doctors working in these camps report many new faces in the BHU's, who upon being asked, say that they are newly arrived. This has caused the health units to be somewhat busier than usual.

In order to open the Shin Dand clinic some reorganization of existing teams has been necessary. At the end of the quarter the clinic schedule was as follows:

CAMP	DAYS PER WEEK
SHIN DAND	5
MOHAMMED KHOJA	5
KAHI	5
DARSAMAND	5
DALLAN	5
THAL I	5
THAL II	5
KATA KANRA	3
LAKHTI BANDA	3
DOABA	3
KOTKI I	2
KOTKI II	2

This schedule is working smoothly. Refugees in camps which have been affected by the changes have been most cooperative and have supported IRC in our efforts to help the newly arrived. This has been assisted by regular meetings with camp Health Committees in which problems have been discussed and solutions have been formulated.

Patient visits for the quarter were as expected. A total of 130,346 visits were recorded. This number includes 4,377 visits tabulated in Shin Dand for the month of June. Total visits since the beginning of the year stand at 249,440 which is compatible with a yearly projection of 500,000 patient visits.

Disease patterns were as usual for the season with diarrhea, gastric problems and skin diseases being prevalent. There was a puzzling outbreak of measles among children who had supposedly been immunized. This is being investigated. Malaria cases, particularly the vivax strain, increased considerably compared to the previous quarter:

First Quarter: P.Vivax 734
Second Quarter: P.Vivax 2,616

First Quarter: P. Falciparum 164
Second Quarter: P. Falciparum 32

Spraying for mosquito control will begin in the Hangu - Thal camps on July 10. With the help of the Pakistani Government two days of training for IRC malaria supervisors and sanitarians regarding the malaria spray campaign have been arranged.

TB treatment and case finding activities continued as usual in this quarter. IRC physicians are strictly following the TB treatment guidelines set up by the Italian Corporation for Development (ICD).

Medical Referrals

During the quarter 912 patients were sent from the BHU's to the referral office in Hangu. Of these 217 were referred to Peshawar. Compared with last quarter figures are as follows:

REFERRALS FROM CAMPS TO HANGU	REFERRALS FROM HANGU TO PESHAWAR
First Quarter 1,103	First Quarter 439
Second Quarter 912	Second Quarter 217

In line with budgetary constraints, the program is trying to cut costs in the referral program by instituting the following measures:

1. Trying to limit the number of patients referred to Peshawar to 80 per month
2. Increasingly trying to arrange surgery and consultation for the refugees in hospitals where care is donated

3. Trying to do diagnostic consultation and treatment in the Hangu referral office as much as possible
4. When possible, treating more of these cases in the BHU's with simple protocols

Clinic Outreach Programs

Outreach activities have been carried out at two levels: through the BHU and through special outreach teams (Ante-Natal/Immunization Outreach). Because of financial hardships toward the end of the quarter, it was necessary to terminate the special outreach activities. However, BHU outreach work continues. These activities are the following:

1. Once a week the doctor along with the LHV and vaccinator visit a cluster of families to do health education, vaccination, and antenatal checkups.
2. Nutritional Education: In place of the special feeding program nutritional education programs have been started. The LHV's are doing home visits of the malnourished children and teaching parents how to balance the child's diet from easily and cheaply available materials from the market or home garden.
3. The LHV's are doing home visits of the trained FHW's and supervising and reporting the activities of these women.
4. The LHV's are also doing post-natal visits of recently delivered women in the camps and conducting health education, along with encouraging the women to have newborns brought to the BHU's for immunization and a medical check-up.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTERS (MCH)

The MCH program ran smoothly this quarter. A total of 42,527 (up by almost 3,000 over last quarter) visits of children have been recorded representing 18,777 individuals. The Centers have been busier than usual due to the numbers of new arrivals in the camps and the high incidence of diarrhea, dysentery and skin infections which occur during the summer months. New children registered this quarter total 2,708 with the majority below one year (the program target group). Sixty-seven of the newly registered children were found to be malnourished and were placed in the nutritional education program.

Nutritional Education Program

The program was started at the beginning of the year, gradually introduced camp-by-camp as a pilot project. It has been extended to all camps in the Hangu to Thal area in which IRC works. It has yet to be introduced in Shin Dand. This has replaced the special feeding program, and its goal is to involve the whole family in caring for the malnourished child.

The LHV's are going to the homes of malnourished children and teaching their parents about good diet and health care in a simple and understandable way. Mothers are taught how to make a balanced diet from ingredients available in their homes. They are also taught about sanitation, water borne diseases, and preventive measures regarding common illnesses. Mothers are also invited to the health units for weekly cooking demonstrations using inexpensive and readily

available protective foods. Samples are given to the mothers to take home for introduction into their home cooking. The women are taught in groups of five in the BHU, and as well as receiving information about nutrition, are given lessons on personal hygiene and the causes of common diseases.

Home Visiting for Nutrition Education

In the month of June the total number of home visits was 383. The majority of the 640 children in this program are gaining weight. The children who do not gain often have some underlying disease or gastric problem which the program works with the BHU doctor to identify. Very seriously malnourished children, which are fortunately few in number, are still being fed in the MCH's so that the staff can watch them more closely. The program was able to discharge 301 children from special feeding/nutritional education this quarter.

This program has been very successful in the camps, and the refugees' acceptance of it has been remarkable. The parents seem to enjoy being involved in their child's health care.

Demonstration Rooms

These rooms have been added to every MCH with the goal of teaching mothers basic preventive and curative health measures while they are waiting to be seen. Before coming into the MCH every woman passes through the demonstration room. Women are taught in groups of five by a trained MCH assistant. This method of health education works fairly well. By keeping the group small it is easier to be attentive to questions and to encourage discussion and participation in the demonstrations.

Ante-Natal Care

Total ante-natal attendance for the quarter was 2,631. This is an increase of 251 women over last quarter. During daily health educational classes in the MCH's such topics as the importance of good nutrition during the ante-natal period, and the reasons for regular ante-natal check-ups are stressed. It is felt that these lessons have contributed to the increase in women coming for ante-natal care.

DENTAL PROGRAM

The Mohammed Khoja dental clinic recorded 920 patients this quarter. This is down by 275 over last quarter due to the April/May Ramazan fast which precluded refugees from coming as they would normally. What is most encouraging, however, is the increasing numbers of women attending the dental clinic. In June, for example, of the total of 357 patients coming for care, 142 were women. The program would still like to provide a female dentist, but this has been a very difficult post to fill and, additionally, funding limitations have now made this even more unlikely in the foreseeable future. Working alone the dentist puts in long hours and tries to see as many refugees as he can. His program is tremendously successful, in terms of the needs he meets and the community support he enjoys.

An apprentice has joined the dentist in the clinic. This man was a dispensary health worker in the Mohammed Khoja BHU and was an ideal choice since he has already had some training in wound treatment and other basic procedures. He has worked with the dentist for several months now and has learned how to do extractions and oral injections. The dental clinic will also provide a good training facility for the new dental technician program which will be underway during the coming months.

The program soon hopes to begin outreach activities. This would entail the dentist visiting other camps, rotating through the camps one day a week. During visits to the other BHU's extractions and other emergency work would be done. Patients needing fillings would be referred to the clinic at Mohammed Khoja. Dental health education would also be carried out by the dental assistant during this activity, while the dentist does his work.

LABORATORY PROGRAM

During the quarter the Hangu laboratory has assisted with the development of curriculum for the new Microscopist Training Program. One teacher for this program has been chosen from the Hangu laboratory.

Additionally, refresher courses for malaria supervisors and dispensary health workers were conducted this quarter. Staff were evaluated and a curriculum was formulated to bring all staff members up to standard. Since that time the laboratory supervisor from Hangu has visited the two field laboratories and found their work satisfactory.

In other training activities two laboratory technicians were sent to Peshawar for a one week course in malariology.

The addition of the clinic in Shin Dand has caused the number of slides requiring examination to rise. Laboratory work has been hampered this quarter due to the increasingly inconsistent electrical supply. This made it impossible for some tests to be carried out. Hopefully, as the summer draws to an end, the electricity supply will become more regular.

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Education Program offers a wide variety of learning opportunities to a broad spectrum of Afghan refugees. Some programs address the immediate educational needs of young refugees. Others concentrate on the development of skills that have been identified as essential to the eventual reconstruction of Afghanistan. This diversification demonstrates IRC's recognition of the role that education will play in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan. The wide range of programs now being offered, from early childhood development and health education training for women to science education for Afghan boys, reflects the ability and enthusiasm of the Afghans working with IRC to advocate for and implement appropriate new programs.

The Education Program, now in its fifth year, continues to strengthen, develop and refine itself. The programs include projects which provide general support to primary and secondary schools, such as the five Inter-Party Schools and the Hangu-based program. Children and youth benefitting from these opportunities have already had their education interrupted in having to flee from Afghanistan. If these services to young people are discontinued it would mean that their schooling would once again be disrupted until schools could be rebuilt and an education system reinstalled in their villages in Afghanistan. Every 12th grade student at the Experimental School wants to be an engineer or a physician. Without the chance to continue their education in Pakistan these goals might never be realized. As it is only a small percentage of young refugees are currently receiving an education making the continuation of education for the few who are enrolled in schools even more critical.

Furthermore, IRC is providing training opportunities for Afghans who will assist in the rebuilding of their country. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing of the refugees return it is essential that students in the Construction Engineering and Construction Supervisor projects and at the Teachers Institute continue to develop the skills that will be needed and used when the political situation inside Afghanistan permits. Additionally, the program is providing manpower for the relief community. There is a desperate need among voluntary agencies for Afghans who can speak and are literate in English. Students and graduates of the English Language, Public Administration and Journalism Programs are constantly being chosen to fill a variety of positions with relief organizations in Peshawar. These needs will grow once the return of refugees begins and as voluntary agencies and Afghan groups accelerate the implementation of reconstruction projects in Afghanistan.

The uncertainty of the timing of the return of refugees creates an unsettling environment both for those working directly with the Education Program, and for those supporting and funding educational programs for Afghan refugees. IRC constantly reevaluates its programs, taking into consideration the immediate and future educational needs of the Afghan people, and it is convinced that an appropriately educated population is an essential element of a successful rebuilding of Afghanistan.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Introduction

The English Language Program ("ELP") is a self-help effort of Afghan and international men and women. Its purpose is to provide quality English language instruction and training to Afghan refugees who will use those skills to explain their "jihad" to the world and assist the Afghan people in rebuilding their nation.

The program offers classes on seven different levels, using the American Intercon system of teaching. Wherever possible culturally appropriate teaching aids are integrated into the classes, and ELP staff are currently working to improve the range and availability of materials that are more relevant to Afghan culture. Men's ELP classes are held in Peshawar, Board (a suburb of Peshawar) and in Hangu. Women's classes are held in Peshawar, and have just been introduced in Hangu. In addition to conducting English Language classes, ELP works to continually upgrade the methods and standards of its teachers. Most of ELP's teachers are former ELP students, who are therefore familiar with the style of teaching used, and with the difficulties faced by their students.



ELP staff member painting a "culturally appropriate" illustration to increase the relevance of materials used in ELP classes to the refugee situation

General

During this quarter for several Afghan staff members received opportunities to broaden their educational horizons, indicating the quality of teaching that ELP

has managed to achieve. The Manager of ELP Programs went on a USIS sponsored international visit, attending a Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) conference in San Antonio, Texas, as well as ESL seminars throughout the U.S. A Level IV teacher received a full scholarship to Grinnel College in the U.S., and a Level II teacher, who was also the editor of the Journalism Program's publication, Bouquet Among the Ashes, received an fellowship to study journalism as an intern at several U.S. newspapers, including The Boston Globe. Another Level II teacher received a full year Canadian World University Services Sponsorship to study at York University in Ontario, Canada. An ELP administrator received a grant from USIS to attend seminars across the U.S. on issues related to the future of Afghanistan; and six ELP teachers were chosen to participate in the TOEFL training program offered by the University of Nebraska.

Men's Education Program

A total of 62 classes were offered covering the six different levels. 1055 students attended these classes, with 72% passing at the end of the course. Enrollment and the number of classes offered is down slightly on the first quarter of 1989 due to a decision taken to intentionally slow down expansion of the program, following the very rapid growth over the past years. Details of enrollment, and pass/fail rates by level are contained in Table 1, Appendix II.

The results of exams at the beginning of the quarter showed a very interesting trend that confirms the necessity to revise curriculum materials for Levels V and VI. Whereas students from Levels II to IV show an average ability to pass their tests, there is a dramatic drop in the higher levels, which teachers attribute to several factors:

- The materials in Level V and VI represent too dramatic a leap in terms of both structure and content
- Students have not had a strong enough background in grammar and writing to handle the material covered in the textbooks
- The reading and listening materials are too culturally biased and leave students confused and disinterested.

As a result of this analysis teachers were asked to revise the final semester exams which took place in June. Results show that out of 135 Level V and VI students who took the exams in June, only 35 failed to pass, an improvement over the previous test.

Teacher Training

In an effort to standardize and improve the quality of teaching at ELP, three sessions of Potential Teacher Training ("PTT") took place during April. The response to these sessions was overwhelmingly favorable, with 70 teachers participating in the training. The following areas were covered during the sessions:

- spiraled learning
- teaching vocabulary for pronunciation and meaning
- long and short dialogues

- using flashcards
- giving and receiving feedback
- experiential learning
- brainstorming
- lesson planning - developing a model for the ELP Program
- developing educational objectives
- video camera training.

Topics covered in regular weekly training sessions during the remaining two months of this quarter included using pictures in the classroom, guided writing and paragraph development, lesson planning, handwriting, developing and expanding reading skills, and mine awareness. It is hoped that these exercises will help strengthen the overall impact of English language instruction at the school.

ELP has begun to record, analyze, and document the evaluations of training sessions and teacher performance. Evaluations of PTT sessions and special training are recorded and a teacher evaluation form has been developed. A training session was held to secure the teachers' support for this project and answer any concerns that they might have about its purpose. The teachers should and will be an integral part of the evaluation process.

Future Directions

Four meetings were held to discuss the future direction of ELP. Representatives from all sections of Education and Public Administration were invited to attend, as well as teachers and students from both the men's and women's programs.

As a result of these meetings it was decided to place more emphasis on teaching writing and reading skills for all class levels; to use learning materials that are appropriate to Afghan culture; and to form a new class combining Levels V and VI, to be called Advanced Intensive.

Additional details on the ELP teachers and staff are contained in Table 1, Appendix II.

Women's Education Program

During the second quarter of 1989, the school's enrollment reached a record of 255 students. The Women's Health Educator Trainers and Women's Public Administration Programs have moved into the Women's ELP building, which has increased the student population by 100 and the staff by nine; currently there are 350 students and nine staff members sharing the building space.

While students were on break during Ramazan, 18 teachers and potential teachers received training (see above report) in a special session held for women staff. Teacher training and teamwork have upgraded the skills and quality of teaching of the program's ad-hoc teachers. All of the students are seen as potential teachers and our teachers make excellent role models for their students.

Due to occasional staff changes the program maintains a file of potential teachers for the use of all the IRC women's programs. Regular classroom monitoring by the Academic Manager has helped maintain a teaching standard, as

those teachers who are poorly evaluated are dismissed and replaced by new applicants.

On June 20th five IRC women's programs met to discuss common concerns and to share program goals with one another. At this time it was established that WELP would offer 10 scholarships to Lycee Malalai students to be chosen by the staff of the Lycee Malalai. Five scholarships will be at 100 percent and five at 50 percent of tuition cost. Their director will submit the names of the ten recipients before the new semester begins in September.

For additional information on Women's ELP enrollment and teachers is contained in Table 2, Appendix II.

English Language Program - Hangu

There are currently 340 students enrolled in ELP classes in Hangu, up from 316 in the previous quarter. Classes take place in six camps. The facilities and conditions are still more basic than those in Peshawar, and there is also a lack of teaching aids and materials, however, the enthusiasm of teachers and students makes up for these deficiencies. Details of the enrollment figures are contained in Table 3, Appendix II.

Although the second semester began in March, classes did not take place during Ramazan so program staff were able to use this period for further teacher training and developing teaching resources. Improvements were also made to the system of recording student attendance.

Results from tests administered in May, show that a lot of work remains to be done to improve standards within the program. With a pass rate of 60 percent approximately half the students failed. The poor performance can be attributed to a number of factors:

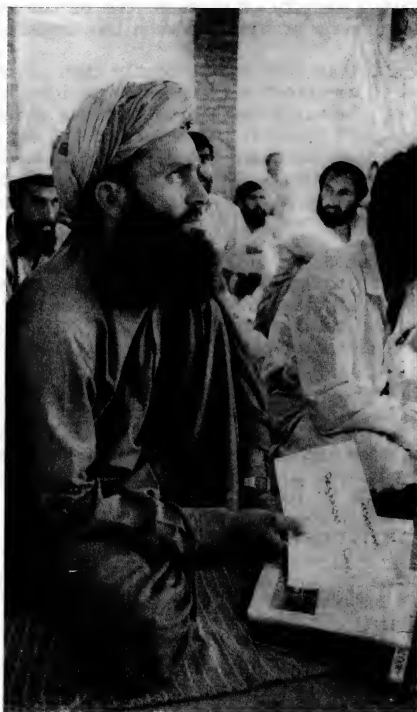
- the lower number of teaching hours in Hangu (90 hours as opposed to 120 hours at ELP-Peshawar)
- the legacy of students having graduated to a higher level before they were ready to do so
- a lack of familiarity with test conditions, especially listening and writing exercises
- poor English speaking ability of teachers (a majority of the teachers in Hangu have graduated from Level IV whereas those in Peshawar have at least studied in Level VI)

If these problems are not addressed we will face a situation in September where a significant number of students have to repeat their present level. Obviously, many of the underlying causes demand long-term solutions, but a number of changes have been effected which will remedy some of the more immediate problems:

- the term has been extended by two weeks to give students more time to prepare for the test
- extra materials, which expand on the textbook exercises, are being distributed weekly
- regular quizzes are given to accustom students to working within a time

- unit
- homework assignments have been increased

In addition all classes elected a student representative in June like the class governors in ELP-Peshawar. The class representatives will take an active role in supporting the teacher and providing an effective means of communication between the students, teachers and administration.



Refugee attending an English Language
class at Kahi Camp, Hangu

Finally, a Level I women's class was started in June. At present there are seven students and an Afghan woman who works as IRC's Handicrafts Project Field Manager is their teacher. The initial response has been very encouraging.

Teacher Training

Training during the quarter took place at weekly teachers' meetings. Three workshops were given by teachers from ELP-Peshawar; topics included transformation drills, use of newspapers and root words for vocabulary, and use of pictures and pocket charts. Additional workshops focused on dialogues, lesson plans, skills building and listening.

On May 23rd teachers visited ELP-Peshawar to view the resources and materials available and to observe a variety of classes. One of the main benefits of such an exercise is the interchange of ideas between the different teachers involved.

Teachers in Hangu have to work more independently than their counterparts in Peshawar and have less of an opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss classes. From this point of view, the visit was a great success and stimulated some very interesting discussions. "I think it was a very useful day," commented one teacher, "we saw different classes and not different teachers. We compared our classes to the classes in Peshawar. We noticed how teachers deal with students. The most important thing was we had the opportunity to express our different ideas during the discussion time."

ELP-Peshawar has found that former students make excellent teachers because of their familiarity with the books and teaching methods. Consequently, eleven Level IV ELP-Hangu students were invited to attend weekly teacher training workshops in May and June, bringing the total numbers up to 20. Each student teacher has been assigned a teacher and will observe and subsequently teach his class.

Much effort has been directed towards building up the English Resource Center for students and teachers. Unlike ELP-Peshawar, the majority of students in Hangu get little opportunity to practice or to study English outside classes. Posters have been made to advertise the center and encourage its use and it is now being visited in increasing numbers. In June, for example, there were almost 100 visits by students to borrow books or to listen to cassettes.

WOMEN'S HEALTH EDUCATOR TRAINERS PROGRAM

During the second quarter funding for the Women's Health Educator Trainers Program was approved. The goal of this program is to train Afghan women as health education trainers.

A test was administered to find candidates with a general knowledge in math, science and health. As a result of this test 46 women were interviewed by the manager of the program who assisted by two women graduates of a previous medical translation course offered by IRC. The interview included questions pertaining to their educational background, past employment, their understanding of the health problems that Afghans face, and what role women can play in the resettlement of Afghanistan. Most women had very strong feelings about the contribution the Afghan woman could make for her country. Education for women was cited by many as a primary way to make a positive change for the country. At least 80% of these women also expressed a strong interest in continuing their education in the field of medicine.

A high percentage of the women had been in Peshawar less than two years and at least ten had been here less than four months. All had at least a 12th grade education prior to coming to Pakistan. There were two women who had finished veterinary school, two pharmacists, a director of a chemistry department, and several teachers. All were highly qualified (a few over qualified) for the Health Educator Trainers Program.

Twenty-five women have been selected to participate in the new program which is to begin the first week in July. Several women who were not selected but were highly qualified were referred to the Afghan Medical Aid's Lady Home Visitor Program due to their strong interest in medicine.

During the month of June, the teaching manual for the course was completed in English and translated into Dari. The Table of Contents appears in Table 1, in Appendix III. Additional teaching aids such as posters and charts were also purchased for classroom use.

THE JOURNALISM PROGRAM

The Journalism Program, now in its third year of operation, seeks to bring the level of its students' journalistic skills up to international standards. It also teaches newspaper production skills, in both English and Afghan languages, and increases awareness of world events.

Successes achieved this quarter by students in the program indicate that program goals of clear writing and critical thinking in both English and Afghan languages are being met. Nine students graduated, two received fellowships and scholarships to the U.S., and others found jobs or became scholarship candidates. The new students admitted this quarter into the year-long program show equally strong promise.

On April 5th the Level IV Journalism class, the first class to complete the entire year-long program, graduated in a brief but moving ceremony attended by about 50 local Afghans and voluntary agency staff members. Six students received certificates for a year's study of newswriting, and three received certificates for work in both newswriting and newspaper production.

During May exams and interviews were conducted for admission to an intensive summer course which will begin in August. 21 students were chosen to participate in the course which covers Level I and II. The curriculum for the intensive covers news story structure and organization, lead writing, learning how to write an obituary (one of the most basic newspaper story patterns), and writing short news stories. Students will study four days a week in English, while a fifth day will be conducted in Dari and Pushto.

Seven students who finished Level II in April began special summer courses May 28th, in which they watch the ABC news with the beginning class, study English newswriting, Dari-Pushto newswriting and black and white photography.

On June 28th, the intensive class interviewed the former chief editor of internal news at Afghanistan's Bakhtar News Agency in Kabul. Students later wrote what is known in Dari as a dialogue interview. In addition, the intermediate class

interviewed the assistant to the director of the ACBAR Information Center and wrote reports about the center, which serves as an information clearinghouse on reconstruction programs in Afghanistan.

Intermediate students and graduate staff attended a workshop on feature writing. The two-hour workshop was given by an American journalist affiliated with the Fulbright Program and working at the Afghan Media Resource Center in Peshawar. The journalist, who is writing a basic textbook for journalism students in third world countries, tested out his chapter on feature writing on the students. Feature writing has been one of the more difficult topics for students because there are many more possible writing approaches than with a news story.

Achievements

It was announced on April 10th by the United States Information Service (USIS) that the editor of Bouquet Among the Ashes, the student newspaper, had been selected for an Alfred Friendly Press Fellowship in the U.S. which began in mid-June. After a week-long orientation in Washington D.C. he is scheduled for training at the following locations: Center for Foreign Journalists in Reston, Virginia, Charleston (West Virginia) Daily Mail, and The Boston Globe. USIS says an American journalist will return with him to work in Peshawar for several weeks in cooperation with the Journalism Program.

Another graduate has received a full scholarship to study at Grinnell College in Iowa and is scheduled to leave Peshawar in August. Four other graduates and former students became candidates in scholarship programs for study in the U.S. Another former student helps produce a human rights newsletter for the Lawyers Association of Free Afghanistan in Peshawar; the work involves translating interviews with Afghan torture victims from Dari or Pushto to English. The first newsletter issue is scheduled for publication in July.

Newspapers

An Afghan native language newspaper advisor began work in mid-April, but problems with a new Dari word processing program caused production delays and by mid-May many articles were too outdated to use. New assignments were given out and the staff also voted to change the name from Fatah (Victory) to Naweed-e-Fatah (Victory Message). Work on the native language newspaper has been slow, however, as students feel their writing is not up to a high standard and are reluctant to write.

In June the Assistant Editor became Editor of the English-language paper, Bouquet Among the Ashes (BATA), and stories were assigned. In general, the pace of newspaper work has been slower than usual because the trained staff members have graduated and most are now working and/or studying full time. Although these students were surveyed before graduation and almost all said they wanted to continue on the staff of BATA they have less time now. Some intermediate students are also writing stories.

During June, the program also received a gift of six automatic cameras from Kodak. These simple cameras can be used to take newspaper photographs by staff and students who haven't yet received training on the program's SLR Pentax

cameras.

LANGUAGE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

The Language Teacher Training Program ("LTT") responds to the training needs of English teachers and of Dari and Pushto teachers at refugee schools throughout the NWFP. A summary of activities during this quarter follows below.

English Training

Model Secondary Schools; Experimental School ("ES") and Lycee Malalai ("IM")
The Program Manager continued working with ES and IM on English placement levels, helping alleviate problems of students being placed in inappropriate classes. Classes at both schools have now been rearranged so that students are placed according to their ability to speak English.

Outreach Programs

Outreach Programs are held in seven different locations. During the first two quarters of this year 774 students have been assisted, compared to 395 in the last two quarters of 1988.

In April staff focused on providing training for outreach teachers, while the following month was spent working out standardized procedures for LTT's administration of program support. During June, efforts were made to document the achievements of LTT's Outreach Program since 1987. The findings, in summary form, are contained in Table 1, Appendix IV.

Inter-Party and Commissionerate Schools

Monitoring visits were made to four Commissionerate schools and four Inter-Party schools. (A full list of the schools visited is contained in Table 2, Appendix IV). The visits indicated a need to consider the development of teaching manuals for the textbooks in use. This may be one way to upgrade classroom methodology that can reach a wider range of teachers. Curriculum design for secondary school English textbooks is in the planning stages; exemplary curricula from the U.S., Taiwan and Pakistan have been obtained for review.

Planning took place for the teacher training seminars for English, Dari and Pushto secondary school teachers. The seminars will begin in July with the English seminar running one month and the Dari/Pushto for two weeks.

Details on the in-service training for secondary school and outreach program teachers is contained in Table 3, Appendix IV.

Dari & Pushto

Plans for the Dari/Pushto development office were formulated and approved this quarter. The goals of the new program are:

- development of a Dari/Pushto style manual for office use
- integration of these writing conventions into the development of secondary school textbook
- opening a publications branch which will provide translating, writing and

- editing services
- establishment of an Afghan oral literature resource center.

The Dari/Pushto specialist, Prof. Isaq, immigrated to England but gave a great deal of input into these plans before he departed. Progress has already begun in establishing an office and it is anticipated that it will be fully functional in August.

Work is continuing on the production of pre and post reading activities for the secondary school textbooks with 25 new lessons completed for both Dari and Pushto secondary school readers. Editing and pretesting of these materials will be postponed until a new Dari/Pushto specialist is recruited under the auspices of the Dari/Pushto office.

The Dari/Pushto teacher training seminar which will be held in July has also been designed and planned this quarter.

LYCEE MALALAI

The Lycee Malalai ("LM") is a secondary school for Afghan refugee girls from grades 7-12. It is one of the few schools offering a complete academic education for refugee girls in the NWFP, and as such is subject to controversy from time to time. However, the school thrives with an enrollment of 158 students, and at least forty girls on the waiting list. The girls are clearly very enthusiastic to learn, despite the conflicting pressures that society imposes upon them.

Some major personnel changes occurred this quarter. In April the Assistant Principal emigrated to the U.S. and Tajwar Kakar, who established the Lycee Malalai in February of 1986, also resigned from her position as Principal in order to emigrate with her family to Australia. The day after her resignation, students who thought that she had been forced out of her position held a demonstration to protest her departure. Ms. Kakar, however, assured them that this was her decision and promised to continue to work for a free Afghanistan. IRC's entire education program will truly miss this courageous woman, whose brave determination helped further the cause of education for women within the Afghan community in Peshawar.

Academics

Mid-year exams were held in May and June. Of the 158 students enrolled, 125 took the exams (fourteen students were sick and will take the exams in September); 57 students passed and 54 failed. The reason so few students passed was that many had recently enrolled in the school and had not had enough time to competently grasp the tested material. Full details of exam pass rates are contained in Table 1, Appendix V.

On June 15th a small awards ceremony was held to mark the end of the term. Results were announced and prizes were given to first, second and third place students.

Meetings and Workshops

Mine awareness training continues to be a priority among all IRC's education programs as some repatriation has already begun in certain areas of Afghanistan. A seminar was held by two representatives of the Canadian de-mining team, who explained the need to tell other women and children how to recognize a mine, mark it, and leave the area without being harmed. Other workshops on this subject will follow.

The English Language Programs Manager and the Coordinator for Women's Programs met with Prof. Rabbani, the head of the Jamiat-e-Islami political party, who sponsor the Lycee Malalai. Professor Rabbani has strongly supported female education and has been a key figure in helping solve some of the Lycee Malalai's problems involving threats against the school. A new principal for the school was appointed by Jamiat-e-Islami. The qualifications of this appointee were discussed and what her role in the school could be. The original contract between Jamiat and IRC, which was drawn up under the condition that Tajwar Kakar administer the school, was reviewed and Professor Rabbani promised to renew it.

The staff of the school were unwilling to accept the principal appointed by Professor Rabbani as Tajwar had already made it known that she would like the Assistant Principal to take over upon her departure. The staff and Professor Rabbani have met to work out this situation and a final decision is expected soon.

TEACHER TRAINING AND TEXTBOOKS PROGRAM

The Teacher Training and Textbooks Program ("TTT") has two major goals: to facilitate the development of a small group of trained teachers, and to develop better quality math and science textbooks for grades 7-12.

In April a survey was begun to find more reliable statistics regarding the numbers of textbooks in use in schools supported by the program. This information will help to determine how many copies of textbooks should be printed at a given time. A complete list of schools surveyed is contained in Table 1, Appendix VI.

Preparation of lab manuals for grades 7-9 continues. Copies of textbooks in Dari and Pushto for physics, chemistry, biology, geometry, and math have been reprinted. A chart showing the progress of textbook production since the beginning of the program is contained in Table 2, Appendix VI.

A total of 4,570 science and math textbooks were given to various refugee schools in the Northwest Frontier Province during the quarter. In addition, 5,546 copies of textbooks have also been supplied to secondary schools in Afghanistan. Full details of the textbooks supplied to schools in Afghanistan are contained in Table 3, Appendix VI.

TTT staff continued to observe classes during the quarter and to make recommendations based on their observations of teaching methodology. Visits were made to five Commissionerate schools. Lab equipment was also supplied to three secondary schools for the teaching of physics, chemistry, and biology.

The Senior Education Officer for UNHCR in Geneva and the UNHCR Peshawar Education Representative visited the TTT Program this month. They observed different stages of production of textbooks and teaching aids and visited the secondary Commissionerate school at Nasir Bagh.

A month-long science and math seminar for secondary school teachers began in June. A total of 47 teachers are attending the courses, which are divided into three levels based on teaching experience. It is hoped that this seminar will help improve the knowledge and skills of the participants involved.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL OF THE SCIENCES

The Experimental School of the Sciences is an academic secondary school of Afghan refugee boys from grades 7-12. The goal of the school is to train Afghan refugees in the sciences and provide educated manpower to the Afghan community. The graduates of this school have the skills to go on to further education and to accept positions in organizations serving the Afghan people.

Final exams were held in May. It is too early to compare this year's results with last year's as the thirteen students eligible for a second chance haven't taken their final exams yet. However, even if they all fail, which is unlikely, 93% of the students in the school will have passed which is the same as last year. Therefore, some improvement over last year is expected. This is probably attributable to the new policy of not admitting any students this year who didn't pass the admission test. Details of enrollment and the final exam results are contained in Tables 1 and 2, Appendix VII.

Twenty-two of the total twenty-five 12th grade graduates are preparing to take entrance exams for various higher education programs this summer. This high figure shows the seriousness of these students in pursuing a career in medicine or engineering, two fields of study essential for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

A new academic timetable was designed so that students switch classes during English periods. Classes are paired so that students can be grouped according to the level of their English competency, which tends to vary considerably within each grade. This change seems to be working well.

Summer courses started in June. The teachers are taking English language in the early morning. After that classes are given to the sons of IRC staff for two hours and then to the students of the Experimental School for two hours.

One of the top students in the eleventh grade was threatened by kidnappers due to a complicated situation in his village in Afghanistan in which his relatives were wrongly blamed for the kidnapping of two women. The teachers decided that since he kept the staff informed and was smart enough to study by himself, he would be allowed to miss classes and hide from the kidnappers. He would be allowed to take the final exams and if he passed he would graduate into twelfth grade. He did very well on the exams and will be back at school next year.

One student was martyred in Afghanistan. Another twelfth grade student left the school to accept a job as an announcer with a Pushto language radio service in

Egypt.

INTER-PARTY SCHOOLS

IRC has the responsibility for five inter-party schools. These schools offer education for boys, grades 1-12. A Board of Directors, made up of IRC personnel, Afghan educators and the educational presidents of the political parties, serves as the decision making body for the schools. Attendance and teacher performance are monitored by monitors hired by the Board of Directors.

Monitoring visits continue to be supported by the teachers, who have expressed a need to have more teacher training workshops and school visits. The monitors' report is summarized in the Table 1, contained in Appendix VIII.

Monitors were disturbed by practices they observed in two schools: at Seddique Akbar the Twelfth grade English teacher made an agreement with the class to give them no oral exam and give them the same mark as on the written test. At Hazrat Osman the students taking Islamiyat exams were unable to copy down in Arabic what the teacher read out. The teacher had to write the test on the board for the students instead of reading it to them. These examples illustrate the poor quality of some of the teaching at these schools.

Final exams were given at the four schools that have summer-long vacations. The results were sent to the Education offices of the parties involved for checking and were forwarded to IRC in June. The percentage of students passing their final exams this year was extremely disappointing, except at Hazrat Ali Lycee. The percentage of students passing exams declined in three out of the four schools. The percentage passing fell by 15% at Omar Farooq, by 6% at Hazrat Osman, and by 3% at Seddique Akbar. These results are offset a little by the fact that the actual number of students passing in at Omar Farooq and Omar Farooq remained virtually the same or increased although the number of students taking the exams increased this year. Hazrat Ali experienced a 4% increase in the percentage of students passing. Details of the results are contained in Table 2, Appendix VIII.

The reason for these declines can be attributed in part to the fact that schools will usually not reject a student if there is room for him in the appropriate class. The testing that takes place is to find the level in which the student should be placed. Omar Farooq has the added problem of a personality conflict between the Principal and the staff, while Seddique Akbar has experienced a high turnover of staff. Hazrat Ali, on the other hand, has a high, and steadily increasing, number of teachers who attending TTT seminars.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

The Construction Engineering Program is designed to train Afghans in appropriate civil engineering technology up to the standards held at the former Engineering Faculty at Kabul University in Afghanistan. A three-year academic and practical program for 12th grade graduates, the course is based in Peshawar but includes field training at various refugee camps and receives support through a number of American schools formerly affiliated with the Faculty of Engineering.

The Program Coordinator, Dr. A. Wahed Hassani, was invited to Steven's Institute

of Technology in the U.S. to he give an overview of current programs administered by IRC at a forum entitled, "Consortium for Technical Education and Training for Afghan Reconstruction." Other members of the consortium include the University of Cincinnati, Purdue University, and Catholic University (WA). In addition, Dr. Hassani visited the University of Cincinnati's Engineering and Technology programs and traveled to the University of Omaha for meetings with a group of western universities.

Two former professors of the Faculty of Engineering visited from the U.S. in late May. They met with students and staff members to discuss their views for improvements in the program and with engineers from various relief agencies to discuss ways of promoting technical education for Afghans. In June the Director of the University of Nebraska's Center for Afghanistan Studies visited to hold discussions regarding ongoing support for the program.

Final exams for the first semester of the year were conducted in June. Ten second-year and 21 first-year students took the exams. Students who passed or scored an overall average of more than 60 percent and did not fail in more than two subjects are eligible for practical training, while others will stay in Peshawar and prepare to retake the exam. Twenty-three students passed and were assigned to practical training.

Finding practical field training was not an easy task this year due to the increase in the number of students. However, a number of relief organizations and most of these agencies kindly agreed to admit students in their respective construction activities.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR TRAINING

The Construction Supervisor Training Program aims to teach the skills necessary to supervise construction of simple public buildings, roads and water supply systems; projects needed to assist with the rehabilitation of Afghanistan.

The results of the final exam for the first semester of the year were encouraging. 71% of the sixteen students enrolled in the eighteen month course passed, and 66% of the 39 students enrolled in the nine month course passed, and only one student dropped out. Details of the results are contained in Table 1, Appendix IX.

Following the academic part of the course, students spend one and a half months in practical training. 36 students from the 9 month program have been sent to Hangu under an arrangement with IRC's Hangu Construction Program. Students from the 18 month program have been sent for practical training with various Peshawar-based relief agencies and will work in their respective field programs.

Typical field work includes surveying and the use of various kinds of technical equipment. These trainees will practice construction of masonry structures, foundation work and technical drawing.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE

The Teachers Institute is a two-year college level program designed to train new secondary math and science teachers. It is a full time course open to 12th grade graduates.

The final exams of the second term for both the Chemistry/Biology and Math/Physics sections were given in June. 22 students passed out of the 29 students who took the tests. The results were quite satisfactory and improved compared to the results of the first term exams. 76% of students passed in the math and physics course and 72% passed the chemistry and biology course. Awards were presented at a small ceremony to the top students. Details of the exam results are contained in Table 1, Appendix X.

Attendance has been excellent throughout both semesters, with a record of over 90 percent of students attending classes in both departments.

The summer vacation break began on June 15th. Letters were sent to the education presidents of the Afghan political parties and principals of the refugee schools asking them to make all graduates of the 12th grade aware of the Teachers Institute courses. Registration for the next semesters courses began on June 11th with 312 students participated in the entrance exam. Selection of final candidates will be announced in late July.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TRAINING PROJECT

The Early Childhood Education Training Project ("ECETP") is a new program created to address the need to train and provide support for Afghan women working with children. ECETP has two main objectives. The first is to provide support to both urban and rural projects which focus on women and children. The second is to educate urban-based Afghan women in Peshawar in early childhood education. This knowledge will enable Afghan woman to plan and implement their own childcare programs now and when they return to Afghanistan.

The project became fully operational this quarter, with the first term running from April through until June. The twelve women students, aged 20-41, come from nine different provinces in Afghanistan. Their educational background ranges from the completion of ninth grade to some university experience.

Students enrolled in the ECETP take three classes per day. During the term they studied child psychology, language development, and pedagogy. For child psychology assignments they analyze children's behavior and adults' behavior around children for child psychology. Students used alphabet and story cards to stimulate their own children's use of language and they also wrote lesson plans and arranged school schedules. All students passed their quizzes and tests in the three subject areas. The ECETP teachers administered first term final exams at the end of June and are currently correcting them.

Student work-study (two hours per day) has three components: construction of low-cost learning aids for young children, preschool assistance, and office assistance. During the first term students made learning aids such as bean bags, colorful knitted balls, puppets, rattles and stuffed animals, which were

distributed to IRC's Mother-Child Center in Hangu and to other agency projects.

Students assisted the teacher in the Preschool with lessons, exercises and games, while, in the office, students organized office supplies, planned food purchases for children's snacks, collated office materials and transformed children's books written in English into Dari language books.

Twenty children of students and teachers, in addition to three children from the Peshawar Afghan community, regularly attend the ECETP preschool. Lessons include math (counting/measures), language development (colors/vegetables), Islamic religion and environmental awareness (trees/flowers). Other activities include outdoor exercise, music, stories, games and art. The lessons on religion, the outdoor exercise and art activities, particularly drawing and cutting, are the most popular.

In June an Afghan woman with a background in teaching was hired to assist the Senior Teacher Trainer in curriculum development. She will be responsible for reviewing early childhood education materials written in English, editing them as appropriate and working with the Senior Teacher Trainer to incorporate them in the ECETP curriculum in Dari.

MOTHER-CHILD CENTER PROJECT - HANGU

A Mother-Child Center ("MCC") was opened in Kari camp next to the Basic Health Unit. Due to controversy over having a program that provided a place for women to gather it was decided that the center would remain open for children only.

An average of 60-100 children per day attended the MCC during this quarter. During May and June attendance reached a high on six days each month when as many as 140 children attended. The ratio of boys to girls was 65% to 35%.

In the morning, while young children play with toys, older children are engaged in drawing, cutting and other activities supervised by the MCC Project Manager regularly introduced new drawing techniques and paper folding such as origami for older children. Following this two childcare/health educators teach a Child-to-Child lesson on health. Topics included personal cleanliness, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and the importance of drinking boiled water. The Project Manager then presents an Islamic lesson and Islamic story in Pushto and Dari. The mullah gave his approval to this Islamic component so many children come specifically for these lessons and stories. After the Islamic lesson, older children tell story-poems about Afghanistan and the Prophet Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him). Children leave at noon.

Seminar on Afghan Women and Children

During May the Mother-Child Center Program held a three day working seminar in Peshawar on Afghan refugee women and children. The 40 participants were Afghans, Pakistanis and expatriates currently working with refugee women and children.

Participants addressed programming issues concerning Afghan women and children, including the coordination of current programmes for women and children. Repatriation issues and Nancy Dupree's recommendations from her report, " Women

in Afghanistan After Repatriation" were discussed. One of the outcomes of the seminar will be the production of a report outlining the priorities and recommendations presented by seminar participants for the implementation of programmes specific to the needs of refugee women and children.

HANGU EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Hangu Education Program has several different facets:

- assistance to Afghan party schools
- start-up, support and supervision of primary schools and classes
- start-up, support and supervision of adult literacy classes
- supervision of youth apprentices
- teacher training

General

During the quarter, the training programs of SOS PG Belgium and Experiment in International Living ("EIL") in Quetta were visited for the purpose of exchanging ideas. The Coordinator met with the Swedish Committee and the University of Nebraska (UNO) team to discuss the possibility of holding a three-month seminar for teacher trainers at the end of the year. UNO would like to send 20 people to the seminar and Swedish Committee has confirmed that it will send 10 people and is depending on the Hangu Education Program to train its teacher trainers.

The program manager had a meeting with the new minister of education for the Interim Government, Dr. Farook Azam. The IRC programs were introduced and a comprehensive discussion about the future of education inside Afghanistan was held. The meeting was very fruitful and both sides agreed to continue meeting and work towards cooperation.

Afghan Schools

Deliveries of the 600 rupees to the teachers in the remaining schools in Waziristan and Kurram were made. Requests for assistance for the new school year have been received from 6 of the 7 organizational headquarters, one more than last year. It appears that the program will support 70-80 additional schools this year. The number of additional students has yet to be finally determined.

Primary Schools and Classes

In April, the staff set new criteria for raising the salaries of the primary class teachers. It was decided to have only two salary levels--500 and 700 rupees. Increases are to be based on attendance and the quality of teaching, taking into consideration such things as preparation of the teacher, discipline and control of the classroom, teacher involvement with students, mastery of subject matter and participation of students. Using this criteria, each teacher has been evaluated and all were raised to a salary of 700 rupees by the end of June.

During May the examinations in all of the primary schools and classes were completed. The examinations were supervised by the teacher trainers and the results were good with lots of competition to be the best student. All primary

school classes and schools will be suspended for the summer. Those classes that have not completed a nine-month teaching cycle will continue in September.

Adult Literacy Classes

The literacy classes continue to do well. The second examination was held in May and classes are scheduled to have their final examination in the first week in July. Although the classes have been quite successful - almost all students have learned to read and write Pushto, do simple mathematics, read the Qoran and learn more about Islam. However, an unforeseen problem has recently emerged. Many adult males return to Afghanistan in the summertime, either to fight in Jihad or to cultivate their land. The result has been a decrease in class attendance because of other commitments, not because of lack of interest. A meeting to discuss the issue was held with the teachers and it was decided to cancel one class, but continue the others until the end of June. It was also decided to have the 6 month classes start in October or November so that they would finish before the warm weather comes. Many of the students would like to continue to the second year so it has been decided to continue classes with 13 students or more. Depending on the situation in the fall, additional new classes may also be started.

Youth Apprentices

Under the Youth Apprentice program technical training is provided to youth who are poor and have at least one parent martyred. Apprenticeships are found with Afghan businesses in the area.



A local shoe making business provides a young refugee with an opportunity to learn a valuable skill under IRC's Youth Apprentice Program

The apprenticeship program continues to do well. In June it was discovered that two of the apprentices were also participating in the SOS PG Belgium program. The two were dropped from SOS PG Belgium's roles. SOS PG Belgium and the Hangu Education Program have agreed to consult with each other in the future so that does not happen again.

Three apprentices in carpentry training began having problems with their trainer. As a result, they were switched to the IRC Construction Program and all concerned seem to be pleased. One apprentice was having personal difficulties and was forced to withdraw from the program.

Teacher Training

The major goal of the Teacher Training program is to improve the quality of primary school teachers through teacher training seminars.

Several months ago, discussions were held with representatives of the education departments of various Afghan groups. Since a team was going to survey schools in Paktia, the Hangu Education Program offered to train any teachers that would like to come in March. Having heard nothing by the end of March, the staff decided that the teachers were not coming. Plans were made to have the staff do extensive practice teaching in the schools during April. Upon finalizing these plans, word was received that 15 teachers from Paktia were coming in for a seminar. The staff immediately began preparation for this seminar. Unfortunately, due to a communication problem between the teachers in Paktia and the party representative, the teachers were unaware that the program would pay transportation and board and room costs. As a result, only 2 teachers arrived for the seminar. These men's expenses were reimbursed and it was decided to hold the seminar at a later date. Although the seminar was not held, the preparation for this new type of seminar was very valuable for the staff. Additionally, the staff learned something about the difficulties of communication inside Afghanistan.

A modified schedule for practice teaching was developed and all teachers taught one class for an entire day in various schools and classes. Most of the teaching was excellent. The staff used creative visual aids and teaching techniques and learned a great deal. Staff were video-taped and were able to see themselves teaching. This also proved to be quite useful. Overall, it was a very useful exercise, particularly for future seminars.

In June, following a one-week seminar by the coordinator for the teacher trainers and two weeks of preparation, a 12 day seminar for 106 primary school teachers was held in Miramshah. This was the first seminar that the staff had held for teachers from all primary levels and was the largest number of teachers trained at one time. All nine teacher trainers participated.

About half of the participants were from the city of Miramshah. Of the 106 participants, only 2 were university graduates and only 7 had attended the teacher training institutes in Afghanistan. Over half of the participants had not completed 12th grade, about 45 participants were mullahs and most had never received teacher training.

Of 60 classroom hours, more than one-third were spent in practice teaching. Each participant taught three mini lessons and one 30 minute lesson. Model lessons for 15 subjects were demonstrated. New subjects included objectives, lesson planning, classroom management, teaching techniques, visual aids and psychology. All of these new subject areas utilized group techniques, a methodology totally new for both the teacher trainers and the teachers being trained.

The results of the seminar were phenomenal. At the beginning of the seminar, not one participant knew how to write objectives or a lesson plan. By the end of the seminar, all could write both well. Particularly interesting were the 30 minute lessons prepared by all the teachers for the third week. They covered all subjects and all levels. Many prepared teaching materials from whatever they had available. All used some of the new techniques they had learned, including group work by some teachers. The teacher trainers were particularly encouraged by the performance of the mullahs, most of whom previously had no idea how to teach. All improved greatly and all but one were positive towards the new techniques. At the end of the three weeks, the participants asked for the following:

- more time for the seminar
- additional seminars in the future
- more money for attending
- the addition of a religious teacher to the program staff

However, all highly praised the seminar and felt that they had learned more than at any other seminar they had ever attended.

The teacher trainers also felt that the seminar went well. More time was needed for some subjects such as testing, objectives, and classroom management and they felt that they needed to have more preparation time. What was most illuminating for them was learning how much could be accomplished using groups.

Detailed statistics relating to The Hangu Education Program are contained in Table 1, Appendix XI.

SUPPORT TO SMALL SCHOOLS

The Small School Support program supports 6 girls schools--1 in Azikhel, 1 in Sawabi and 4 in Haripur camps. The program was started and is administered by the Hangu Education Program.

In April support for 4 girls schools in Haripur began. Visits were made to the schools and supplies delivered. The teachers need assistance in teaching techniques, but, in general, the teachers are trying very hard.

Additional requests for assistance to girls schools have been received. Unfortunately, there is presently no money to support additional schools.

In May, all schools completed their examinations. The schools will now be on vacation for three months until September. Statistics related to the schools are contained in Table 1, Appendix XII.

THE SELF-RELIANCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The first quarter of the year was a time of evaluation for the Self-Reliance Program (SRP). During the second quarter, based on discussions with UNHCR and Afghan Program Managers, a decision was made to place the operating systems within the Self-Reliance Program (SRP) on a more business-oriented basis. General plans were drawn-up and the first tentative steps were taken. SRP is using the experience of the IRC Printing Press as the basic model to emulate.

The main points of the plan are that revenues will be project specific, in that each individual refugee activity (Construction, Agriculture, Business Incentives, Handicrafts, Printing Press, and Workshops) will be allowed to keep and utilize the sale receipts that it generates. Balance sheets and bottom-line net profits will be emphasized. SRP will enter into the private, NGO and bi-lateral contracts market. Previously, such activities had only been undertaken by the Construction component of the program. The Business Incentives Project will be transformed into a Marketing Cell and be primarily responsible for initiating and securing contracts. Outstanding staff work performance will be rewarded through bonuses and commissions. SRP Construction will obtain a private, Pakistan contractor's license as soon as possible and will be able to bid independently on projects. This opens up many opportunities for the Construction project to work in Afghanistan, not only for IRC, but also for other voluntary agencies needing construction work or consultation.

Two Afghan management staff members went to the United States under two different scholarship programs. The Agriculture Project Manager completed a one month cultural exchange tour of the United States arranged by the United States Information Service (USIS). The Marketing Representative for the Printing Press left for a one year academic program at Boston College and is now studying for an MBA in Public Administration as a Hubert Humphrey scholarship student.

In addition, two new activities were started in SRP: the Gabion Project and the Mine Awareness Project (production of training aids), and the Printing Press was moved back under SRP coordination.

AGRICULTURE

Since April, the SRP Coordinator and the UNHCR Program Officer for Agriculture have been attempting to devise a new program strategy for the Agriculture Project. The UNHCR wants to drop the Kitchen Garden approach and replace it with an integrated Nursery and Reforestation plan. This would mean that the current 11 demonstration gardens would be replaced by about five medium-sized nurseries. Yearly forest and fruit seedling production would be increased from the current level of 100,000 to between 500,000 and 1,000,000. Tree seedlings would be utilized in both camp and cross-border operations. In addition, the total number of Afghan camp staff necessary to implement the project would be cut from 69 to approximately 45. The poultry and livestock components of the project would remain intact. The proposed budget for the reorganized Agriculture Project will increase slightly. The first written IRC proposal which takes into account these

changes will be submitted to UNHCR sometime during August or September.



Refugee picking cucumbers grown from seeds
produced by the Kitchen Garden Program

Cumulative yearly statistics through June 30, 1989 breakdown as follows: 2,210 families have received 10,884 chickens; 8,883 families have received 2,349,100 onion seedlings; 11,249 families have received 618,400 tomato seedlings; 122,570 livestock and poultry were vaccinated; and the four bull breeding stock rendered services to 13,241 female cows, which has earned the project a total of Rs. 87,108.

CONSTRUCTION

The Construction Project continues to remain a focal point of SRP. With a yearly donor and agency budget of approximately Rs. 10 million and a staff of regular, ad hoc and casual labor totalling more than 300 men, the management requirements for Construction are fairly heavy. Of particular concern has been the interaction of SRP engineers in the emerging cross-border operation of IRC's Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan (RPA). Over the second quarter a number of issues have been discussed which leave SRP in the following position: 1) SRP will act as a sub-contractor for RPA. An attempt will be made to approximate the normal contractor/sub-contractor relationship, although it is recognized that due to the nature of cross-border work, certain differences will prevail. 2) SRP will bid on projects as RPA funding comes available. 3) If SRP and RPA are able to reach an agreement on a given project, then SRP will be responsible for organizing supplies, transport, overall management, and the actual construction. RPA will pay a flat contract price for the SRP building service. It should be

noted that most of these ideas are still in the formative stages and that once a joint RPA-SRP project is completed, much more will be known about the practicalities of this relationship. At present, an RPA administration/staff accommodations complex in Paktia is being considered as a possible project.

A second area of interest for the quarter, has been the situation of the various Construction workshops (auto, carpentry, welding, electronics, and plumbing). SRP was visited by a UNHCR Self-Reliance Coordinator from Geneva in April. One of the recommendations that he made was to move the workshops toward a position of financial solvency by the end of the year. He also intimated (as has the UNHCR Program Officer for Construction in Peshawar) that the auto workshop will probably be totally cut from the 1990 UNHCR budget. In response to these projected changes, SRP is making every effort to turn the workshops into competitive businesses.

In terms of refugee benefits from the Construction Project, the quarterly statistics show that 955 refugee families contributed 20,724 man-days of casual labor and were paid Rs. 1,432,500 in wages. Three new schools and four additional classrooms were begun. In addition, the maintenance of warehouses, storage facilities, schools, dirt roads and clinics also continued.

BUSINESS INCENTIVES

The first steps toward transforming Business Incentives into the SRP Marketing Cell were made toward the end of the quarter. Potential changes in job descriptions were outlined. In addition, staff was given time to attend a four day management training course designed by the Public Administration Program at the Darsamand Training Center. The course was meant to give IRC Afghan managers a more professional outlook toward their work. Different types of management tools were taught and it is hoped that the lessons learned in the course will be applicable to SRP's future plans.

The credit program (funded for Rs. 165,000) has almost been totally absorbed into the Gabion Project. Most of the revolving loan fund that was made available for 1989 has been utilized as seed money to supply families with frames to make gabions. (See the Special Report on the Gabion Project).

The Project Manager made a trip to Afghanistan during the month of May. His observations will form the basis of a marketing/small business project proposal for Afghanistan that will be submitted sometime in the third quarter. The Project Manager travelled to Paktia with an RPA team headed up by the Paktia Project Officer. He was very favorably impressed with the progress that RPA has made in Paktia.

HANDICRAFTS

Various political elements within the camp structure registered a number of complaints against the involvement of women in the Handicrafts Project. The main issue seemed to be that Handicrafts was somehow "un-Islamic". However, this was not made clear. However, in June a representative of one of the main Peshawar-based Islamic parties made the observation that Kabul Radio was broadcasting statements that Afghan male refugees could not support their wives and were thus forced to have them make handicrafts for western countries. This was presented

to SRP management as being a slur upon the ability of Islamic Afghan men to provide for their women and, therefore, undesirable. A meeting is scheduled to discuss this specific issue in July.

The total number of women working for the project averaged 442 per month. Total revenues for the quarter were Rs. 220,532, with labor and raw materials costs amounting to Rs. 149,478. These figures do not include other operating costs such as transport and utilities or the value of inventories. It is hoped that as SRP is converted into a more business-like operation, these types of variables can be reported.

PRINTING PRESS

The Printing Press continued to operate smoothly. New contracts were signed with the University of Nebraska education sector in Peshawar. One particularly large contract valued at Rs. 3.29 million for 46,340,000 pages of school books was finalized in late June. In order to have a chance at filling the contract on schedule, the Press will need to slightly increase its working hours. It is hoped that this change will not damage the somewhat shaky relationship that currently exists with one of the neighbors. During April and May, this particular neighbor complained rather strongly to local officials about the noise created by the Press at night. The case was ultimately decided in IRC's favor. In addition, IRC made a number of significant physical changes inside the Printing Press compound which has reduced the noise level. Press management sincerely hopes that good relations can be maintained in the neighborhood.

Total Sales for the quarter amounted to Rs. 3,715,504.

MINE AWARENESS PROGRAM

The UN Coordinator's Office in Pakistan, Operation Salam, has estimated that millions of land mines have been placed by the Soviets throughout Afghanistan. Most Afghan women, children and the aged are unfamiliar with these weapons. In order to raise awareness of non-combatants, the Coordinator's Office has funded a Mine Awareness Program to be implemented through IRC.

In conjunction with this educational effort, SRP was asked to manufacture approximately 100,000 wooden and plaster replicas of ten different Soviet mines, shells and grenades. A budget was finally approved for Rs. 2.3 million for the production of these training aids. Staff members were sent to Lahore to purchase the necessary equipment to satisfy the contract and by late June the land mine replica workshop was nearly completed. It is hoped that the first shipment of 3,000 land mine replicas can be made to Operation Salam by August 1, 1989.

THE HEALTH EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER

INTRODUCTION

The Health Education Resource Center ("HERC" or the "Resource Center") continues to play an important role in the health community of Peshawar. HERC emphasizes the importance of primary health care and public health education in accordance with the growing focus on preventative health care.

HERC's specific goal is to increase the availability of culturally appropriate health education resources for use in the training of health personnel as well as for the Afghan community within the camps and inside Afghanistan. HERC first identifies weaknesses or gaps in existing health education materials. HERC then makes modifications or develops new materials according to specific community and agency needs. These culturally appropriate materials are made available to interested United Nations groups, voluntary agencies and political party representatives in the hopes that the materials will assist in improving the health status of those populations which they serve: Afghan refugee camp residents, Pakistani villagers and residents inside Afghanistan. At all stages of this process HERC emphasizes collaboration between organizations in order to avoid duplication of effort, to ensure that the needs of the health care community are met effectively, and to increase the health care community's general awareness of the range of materials that are available.

During the past quarter HERC made progress on the development of a series of hygiene stories, a five image "Good Habits" flipchart and two new "concept" books based on themes of personal hygiene and sanitation. The silkscreened "Weaning Foods" flipchart and the "Healthy Mother/Healthy Baby" poster were printed and assembled, and are now ready for distribution. A number of other newly developed materials are at different stages of completion and will be ready for distribution shortly. HERC received the first copies of an order of the Dari version of "Where There Is No Doctor". Almost all of the several thousand copies ordered have already been committed to agencies, and are being very well received. HERC's materials continue to be distributed free of charge, or bought, by a number of different agencies and political parties. Sale of HERC materials and of silkscreen products yielded Rs. 33,270 to the Resource Center during this quarter.

GENERAL

This month the Resource Center welcomed its new Coordinator, Roberta Dworkin, who replaces Stephanie Foster. Roberta comes to HERC with five years of experience in the fields of health education and social service work.

At a general meeting of HERC staff there was unanimous agreement that HERC should become more directly involved with outreach programs to the Afghan refugee community. HERC intends to contact community leaders in some camps with the aim of informing them about the education materials and visual aids that are available. HERC can then provide these materials to basic health units (BHUs), schools, and other institutions within the camps. HERC's medical officer suggested the development of a quarterly health newspaper. Topics covered might

include: seasonal prime public health messages; interviews with people involved with public health in Afghan refugee camps; listings of resource materials and visual aids made available to the community by HERC. The newspaper would be published in Pushto and Dari.

Other plans for the near future include training of health personnel to use various health education materials and visual aids. The Resource Center also wants to support training activities of paramedical personnel returning to Afghanistan.

THE AFGHAN SCHOOL CHILDREN PROJECT

UNICEF/Pakistan, which has funded the project since its inception in June 1988, will turn over responsibility for project funding to the UNICEF/Afghanistan Program Office. This change is effective July 1, 1989. Funding has been guaranteed for July 1 -December 31, 1989. Review of project activity will be scheduled with UNICEF/Afghanistan in the fall to determine project funding for 1990.

In April, a meeting was held with the UNICEF Pakistan Program Officer to discuss UNICEF's concerns with production problems. At this meeting, it was decided that the Project Manager would continue to prepare materials and have those materials both reviewed by the relevant parties and field tested. A meeting was scheduled for May 24th with representatives of UNICEF Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Project Manager as well as both the outgoing and incoming HERC Coordinators. The Project Manager presented her pre-testing report, materials and plans for the future. UNICEF Afghanistan agreed to fund the project for the period of July 1 - December 31, 1989.

The materials presented at the May 24th meeting included the pre-test results for the series of hygiene stories developed earlier. The field tests showed that the stories were understandable and usable, but certain difficult vocabulary words and activities had to be changed. These revisions have been made by staff from IRC's Early Childhood Education Training Project. They will then be sent to Afghan educators and doctors to double check the revisions. Following this revision process, HERC's Materials Development Program will schedule the artists and calligraphers to make the necessary changes to the book in preparation for a second field test and eventual printing.

The Project Manager also presented the "Good Habits" flipchart pre-test results. This five image flipchart depicts a boy washing his hands after using the latrine, washing his face, combing his hair, cutting his fingernails and "miswaking", the traditional method of tooth brushing using a twig. All of the images are accompanied by a text in both Dari and Pushto. This flipchart was well received by teachers, students and reviewers. In June it was turned over to Materials Development in preparation for Silkscreen reproduction later in the summer.

The Project's two new concept books were also presented. These are short books, based on themes of personal hygiene and sanitation. They are seven to ten pages long with one or two lines of text and one picture. Three concept books have been prepared and staff will continue to develop this type of reader.

With funding assured by UNICEF Afghanistan, the Project Manager is preparing a new budget and project plan of action for July-December 1989. It is felt that there is a need for more simple concept books dealing with personal hygiene. There is a dearth of simple, culturally and religiously appropriate health education materials for school children. Teachers, NGOs, as well as representatives from the Afghan Interim Government's Ministry of Health, are anxiously awaiting the materials. The ministry has already requested 1,000 copies of the hygiene stories and the flipcharts to accompany them. They are also very interested in any future materials that may be produced.

A health worker from Zabul Province took four copies of the "Good Habits" flipchart back with him to Afghanistan. Ten copies each of the "Miswak" and the "Malaria" concept books were also taken to be pre-tested. The results will be known in September.

During the next quarter the project will continue to develop materials which will then be submitted to review by Afghans in the fields of medicine and education. The review criteria will include grade level suitability, veracity and Islamic character of the materials. After this, the material will be field tested, revisions made, re-tested and then prepared for printing.

During this last quarter the project realized again the difficulties of working in this labile refugee situation when a planned pre-test in Kurram Agency (the only place where schools are currently in session) had to be cancelled due to tribal conflict. The Project Manager will continue to maintain relationships with other IRC programs, government ministries, and other NGOs, and together work to meet the health education needs of Afghan School Children.

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT

During the second quarter of 1989, the Silkscreen Project printed 1,850 copies of a six page, six color Weaning Foods flipchart and 2,300 copies of the Healthy Mother/Healthy Baby poster for a total of 13,400 images. Both the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) flipchart printed in March and the Weaning Foods flipchart are now completely assembled and ready for distribution. UNICEF Pakistan has already taken delivery of 250 EPI flipcharts.

By request of UNHCR, distribution of these materials at the clinics and BHUs in the refugee camps is to be carried out by the Project Director Health/Government of Pakistan (PDH) via local voluntary agencies working in the camps. Accordingly, samples of the flipcharts as well as photocopies of the artwork for the five posters scheduled to be printed in the next two or three months were sent to the Project Director Health in the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and the Punjab along with a letter advising them of the availability of these silkscreened materials. The PDHs were requested to note on an attached order form how many of each visual aid they would require for use with Afghan refugees in their provinces. In this way, UNHCR and HERC hope not only to expedite distribution of existing materials to the field, but also to get a better idea of how many copies of each poster and flipchart should be planned for future printings. To date, the number of posters and flipcharts printed has been an arbitrary one based on available funding. With more specific information from the PDHs, HERC Materials Development Program should be able to more

realistically fulfill the very urgent need for culturally appropriate health education materials. Apart from the posters and flipcharts scheduled for distribution and use in both rural Pakistan and the refugee camps, the Materials Development Program has generated Rs. 6,900 through the sale of 39 flipcharts and 92 posters for cross-border use.

Artwork, calligraphy, and pretesting have been completed for four additional posters: Breastfeeding, Weaning Foods, Hand Washing, and Vaccination. Color separations have been done for the breastfeeding poster. Artwork has also been completed for a 6-page Domestic Sanitation flipchart and a "Good Habits" flipchart commissioned by the Afghan School Children Program. Drawings for two personal hygiene flipcharts (latrine use and cleanliness) are being completed as are drawings and calligraphy for a booklet about diarrhea to be published in both Dari and Pushto. Corrections to the Pushto version of Where There Is No Dentist are being completed and, after a second proofreading, this volume will be ready for the printer.

Prime messages about malaria, tuberculosis, and acute respiratory infection were agreed upon at a UNHCR-sponsored meeting held late in May. Some 13 to 15 images will be developed to provide health education materials about these diseases.

Currently, the Materials Development Program Manager is writing suggested lesson plans to accompany the prime message visual aids produced by the Silkscreen Project. Preliminary drafts have been completed for lesson plans to be used with the EPI and Weaning Foods flipcharts. All the lesson plans will be translated into Dari, Pushto, and Urdu, then pretested and revised before being introduced at a Visual Aids Utilization Workshop tentatively scheduled for early September. This workshop is being planned by the Materials Development Program Manager in association with UNHCR. It will be funded by UNICEF Pakistan.

PRINTING OF HEALTH/EDUCATION MATERIALS

After two years in the making, HERC received from the printer the first 97 copies of David Wener's well-known book Where There Is No Doctor translated into Dari, funded by Stichting Vluchteling. The demand for the Dari version is so great that the few thousand copies already ordered by HERC have almost all been committed to various agencies working in the camps as well as within Afghanistan. As one Afghan medical doctor commented "these books are just going like hotcakes." HERC is trying to ensure that those copies distributed will directly benefit the people who work within the Afghan communities. HERC is still awaiting delivery of the 500 copies per week promised by the printer.

HERC received the Pushto, Urdu and English versions of the malaria sprayer manuals for UNHCR/Islamabad. These were delivered to the UNICEF Suboffice in Peshawar well in advance of the malaria sprayer training workshop that was held in June.

The Pushto version of Where There Is No Dentist is in the final stages of proofreading, and will soon be sent out to the printer.

MEDIA CENTER

HERC acquired some media equipment the last quarter which included a VCR, slide

projector, screen and audio cassette recorder. The new Media Center, offering visual and oral aids can be considered an offshoot of the library services. HERC envisions a media department which will collect audiovisual materials in Farsi and Pushto for training organizations as well as for the refugee community within the camps.

During this last quarter the PR officer received requests from eight NGOs for materials concerned with malaria and diarrhea. This is not surprising given the problem of scarce water supply and increased mosquitos in the camps during the summer months.

HERC also received visitors from three medical groups interested in the center's medical education resources.

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED AND SOLD

Various materials of Health Education were distributed free of charge to health workers of the following parties:

- Harakat-i-Inquilab Islami Afghanistan
- Jamiat-i-Islami Afghanistan
- National Islamic Front of Afghanistan
- Athadi-i-Islami Afghanistan
- Hazb-i-Islami Afghanistan

Voluntary agencies purchasing materials or receiving them free of charge were: Save The Children (UK), International Medical Corps (IMC), PRCS, IAHC/Quetta, IRC/Hangu and Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF). These materials are used by the agencies in their own health-related projects in Peshawar and Afghanistan. For example IMC bought 30 copies of Where There Is No Dentist and 50 copies of Where There Is No Doctor both translated into Dari. These books to be utilized for training courses of medics who will be going into Afghanistan to begin work in existing health care centers.

During this quarter, the sale of HERC materials yielded Rs.26,630 and the sale of silkscreen materials yielded Rs.6,640.

The following agencies also borrowed health education materials from the library in the month of June 1989: Catholic Relief Services, Save The Children (UK), AHSOA, IRC Women's Section, IRC Public Administration Program, MTA/AMI, PRCS, IRC Hangu and Afghan Medical Aid.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Public Administration Program continues to serve the Peshawar Afghan community as a center for advanced study of written and spoken English as used in administrative, business and office settings. A new emphasis on field management has been added, focusing on the skills which will be needed to administer rural reconstruction projects and manage the relatively small teams which will be implementing them. These programs are not meant to foster dependence, but are being co-designed with the aid of foreign expertise and then implemented by Afghans who have the ability to assume the work, make improvements, and perpetuate the programs independently.

GENERAL

The spring term ended in April with a total of 150 students completing courses. The summer term began in May, with a total of 147 students enrolled. This summer, the program offers 14 separate semester courses, with a total of 29 sections. Subjects include introductory and advanced typing, computer skills, basic bookkeeping, introduction to finance, reading and writing, and engineering for administration and management.

Five short management training courses were conducted at Darsamand and in Peshawar over the quarter. The goal of this training is to develop skills Afghan staff already have and to introduce new management techniques that will be fundamental in repatriation programs.

Two of these workshops, "Report Writing" and "Managing Yourself and Your Team," were conducted in Dari by an Afghan trainer at Darsamand. Master Trainers attended the report writing course, while the management session was attended by IRC's Afghan project managers based in Hangu. Both of these workshops were repeated in Peshawar. Another short course, "Making Meetings Work," focused on the process and dynamics of group interaction. A total of 53 Afghan managers and administrators, including four women, from various relief agencies attended these sessions.

MASTER TRAINERS PROGRAM

The original Master Trainer group of 10 trainers and one manager-in-training worked at the Darsamand Training Center during April, May and June. They designed and wrote curriculum, arranged customized modular workshops, and team-taught shura representatives from the Lezha and Ahmadkhel districts of Paktia Province, as well as IRC surveyors, construction foremen, and administrators of the Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan (RPA).

In late June, with the departure of the Training Coordinator, the Master Trainers transferred back to the Peshawar PA facility to upgrade their own training and management skills. They will be performing various practical management tasks as needed by different IRC programs, including project and function management, accounting research, and Afghanization of teaching curriculum.

The second group of 10 Master Trainers were selected in May, and they then enrolled as full-time trainees in the Public Administration program. These students will concentrate on the required core courses during the summer term and will complete their curriculum with electives and training instruction during the fall semester.

The first group of Trainers has already begun to mentor the development of the new group, and their insightful leadership is successfully proving the original concept of Master Trainers being able to train others who eventually become Master Trainers themselves.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The goal of Women's Public Administration is to train Afghan women in practical administrative skills. Specific course objectives are to provide instruction using common office forms, writing business letters, interviewing, prioritizing, and problem-solving. In addition, the program provides both introductory instruction in the use of basic office machines (adding machine, typewriter, and computer) and skills enhancement.

In April and May an Afghan Program Assistant helped to publicize the program and recruited candidates from surrounding refugee camps. Forty-four women were selected, most of whom have previous office experience; many are currently administrators in schools and hospitals within the Peshawar community and take the classes in addition to their regular work.

The program officially began in June at a facility used by IRC's Women's English Language Program and Women's Health Educator Trainers Program. The five-week summer courses offer intensive instruction in bookkeeping, office skills, typing, and computer.

THE RURAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Rural Assistance Program ("RAP") has been operational under a Cooperative Agreement with The United States Agency for International Development ("USAID") for a year. The program works to assist war affected Afghans who have remained in Afghanistan and the Afghans who are returning to their villages from refugee camps. This is principally achieved by providing grants to qualified Private Voluntary Organizations ("PVO's"). However, RAP has now been authorized as an implementing agency and will be working directly with Afghan groups to develop projects in Afghanistan. RAP is also in a position to fund projects through IRC's Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan ("RPA").

Spring is the busiest period for proposal approval for RAP because PVO's receive the results from previous agricultural projects and they can begin to plan new projects for the year. During the period from May until June RAP and USAID approved three new proposals, rejected two and delayed a decision on one proposal until additional information is available. RAP continued to assess proposals from Afghan groups who would implement projects in Afghanistan. RAP is proceeding cautiously in this area to ensure that the groups selected are both reputable and capable of implementing new projects. RAP continues to make progress in upgrading the quality of the PVO's proposal writing and financial reporting, as well as spending time with PVO's reviewing their accounts. RAP's monitors have also been out in the field observing previously funded projects, assessing the feasibility of new proposals and identifying areas that are in particular need of assistance. The main problem faced by RAP during this quarter has been the request by USAID for more technical information in the PVO's initial proposals. This has slowed down the rate of proposal approval quite considerably although should lead to better planned projects in the future.

PROPOSALS

A. AFRANE

A proposal for US\$308,651 was received from AFRANE for Kandahar province, under the Village Assistance Grants. The proposal was approved both by IRC/RAP and USAID. This area has witnessed intense fighting and has been heavily bombed due to its proximity to the city of Kandahar, the airport and the Kandahar-Herat highway. The primary goals of the AFRANE proposal are:

- rehabilitation of irrigation systems
- extension of the agricultural project
- rebuilding of the infrastructure, particularly lines of communication
- cash for work and food for the refugees (approximately 10,000 families)

AFRANE also submitted a proposal for Baghlan province for US\$157,477 which was approved by IRC/RAP. The proposal, however, was rejected by USAID because USAID funds had previously been allocated to the same district and through the same commander.

B. CARE INTERNATIONAL

CARE International's proposal for US\$492,000, for the Kunar Valley was approved by IRC/RAP and USAID last March. Although CARE is ready to implement this project, it has not yet received the necessary NOC (No Objection Certificate) from the Government of Pakistan and so implementation continues to be delayed.

C. MERCY CORPS INTERNATIONAL

RAP received two proposals under the Village Assistance Grant from Mercy Corps International for US\$1,200,000 for the provinces of Nimroz and Helmand.

Our monitor gathered facts concerning the Helmand province and recommended that the proposal should not be funded. The Helmand province is an important poppy growing area and RAP believes that it would be advisable to wait until the drug enforcement agencies design a strategy to deal with the problems in this area.

The Nimroz proposal was withdrawn by Mercy Corps International themselves because they believe that the situation with Iran is currently so tense that MCI field workers would be unable to work peacefully and safely.

D. MERCY FUND

IRC/RAP and USAID approved a Mercy Fund proposal for Jalalabad City under the Emergency Relief Assistance Grant for US \$166,250.00. The purpose of the program is to provide immediate assistance to those people who are fleeing the hostile situation in and around Jalalabad due to heavy fighting.

E. SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (USA)

RAP received a proposal for US\$201,175 under the Rural Assistance Program from Save the Children Fund (USA) ("SCF") for a project in Kandahar. The aims of this project are to:

- increase the rural economic development base
- facilitate the ability of refugees to return to their villages
- provide self-help income which will stimulate the local market and lead to improvements in the quality of life for Afghans

A decision regarding this proposal has been delayed until RAP's monitoring team has visited the other SCF projects currently being funded by RAP. RAP wishes to ensure that these projects are progressing well before considering funding an additional SCF project.

F. AFGHANAID/AFRANE

A joint AFGHANAID/AFRANE proposal for US\$43,060 for the Badakhshan province was submitted under the Emergency Assistance Grant. This was approved by IRC/RAP and USAID. The heavy snow in 1987/88 in Shewa Valley of Badakhshan which destroyed the harvest was followed by poor rainfall the following spring resulting in a shortage of food in this area. The entire population of this valley is, therefore, in need of assistance. Some people have left the area

altogether, while others have sold their livestock in order to buy food. This assistance is the continuation of the last emergency relief mission and efforts to make Badakhshan self sufficient in the production of food.

R.A.P. AS AN IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Considerable thought has been given to the issue of how to establish RAP as an implementing agency now that it has been authorized by USAID to implement its own projects. RAP faces the task of identifying suitable Afghan counterparts in Afghanistan or in Peshawar who have the ability to implement projects.

There are presently several projects under consideration:

Farah: The representative of Hezb-I-Islami (Khaless) party for the southeast visited RAP from Quetta and asked for assistance in Farah. Farah province has been heavily bombarded because of its proximity to Shindand airport and is an area particularly in need of assistance. The region also faces pressure from Iran, who would like to use the roads to penetrate more deeply into Hazarajat. The refugees who fled from Farah to Iran and are now steadily moving back. Farah has no influential commanders but there is a fairly good relationship between the various parties. The representative of Khaless seems honest, well educated and capable of managing a project. Mr. Roussel, one of RAP's monitors, went to visit the province to assess the needs and feasibility of establishing an irrigation project in Farah.

Panjshir: The representative of Ahmad Shah Masood's Jamiat party for the reconstruction sub-committee of the Shura-e-Nazar submitted to us a project for the repair of a canal in Panjshir. This project requires engineering skills that the reconstruction sub-committee should be able to provide. The Shura-e-Nazar would implement the project while IRC/RAP would monitor it.

Bamyan: A very organized group called the Mustazafeen put forward a proposal for an agricultural project in Bamyan. RAP was impressed with the apparent efficiency of the people involved. Bamyan province, with its mainly Shia population, has not received much help in the past and RAP is keen to address problems in this area.

Behsud: This is a project combining high and low technology to regain wasteland. Besud is also a predominately Shia area. If the problem of providing enough technical information can be overcome RAP will submit this proposal to USAID.

MONITORING

One of RAP's Afghan monitors came back from Wardak where he was monitoring a Solidarite Afghanistan project. The head monitor, Mr. Federic Roussel, and Mr. Sayed Pacha left for Zabul province to monitor the Save the Children project for which funds were allocated in 1988 and 1989. They also traveled through Helmand and Farah to assess the current situation in these areas. An expatriate monitor went to Kandahar province where he surveyed M.C.I., Solidarite Afghanistan and AFRANE projects. Reports were sent to each of the PVO's concerned for their comments. USAID mentioned its interest in the Kunar/Nuristan valleys. This

region is known to have a very agitated and complicated political situation so RAP sent a monitor to assess the situation. He will return at the beginning of July.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

During the reporting period, a quarterly financial report was prepared and submitted to USAID. The report mainly contained details of IRC administrative costs and mission expenditure reports from Afghanaid and MCI, which also included operational expenses inside Afghanistan and the administrative costs in Pakistan and home offices.

Solidarite Afghanistan submitted mission expenditure reports for their Herat, Kandahar, Wardak, Northeast and Kabul missions. Reports of administrative costs are still pending. The problems of a previous grant with Solidarite have been resolved, although supporting documents for the administrative costs of their Paris office are still awaited.

RAP's internal auditor visited the PVO's to check that the reports submitted to IRC were in accordance with their records and vouchers. Overall, the standard of PVO's accounting and financial reporting systems has improved.

Quarterly expenditure reports from all the PVO's, with the exception of Solidarite Afghanistan were received, and submitted to USAID.

The "Summary of Subgrants to the PVO's" was modified following meetings with USAID. A subagreement number has been allotted to all the PVO's and it is used as a reference on all financial reporting.

MEETINGS

A meeting was held with AFRANE to discuss the audit points regarding a previous grant. AFRANE responded well and answered all the questions, however, some answers still need clarification.

A meeting was also held with Solidarite Afghanistan and USAID to settle the issue of funds stolen in Afghanistan and the issue of expenditures which were contrary to the grant agreement. It was decided to liquidate both amounts as there is little chance of recouping the stolen funds. The expenditures, whilst being contrary to the grant agreement, were incurred in the spirit of humanitarian assistance and in response to the situation prevailing at the time.

RAP's Internal Auditor also visited some of the PVO's, such as Afghanaid and SCF, to review the accounts.

IRC ADMINISTRATION

It was a busy quarter for Administration and included a number of staff changes within the Administration office.

There were five new expatriate arrivals in April, one in May and four in June. All were accommodated in IRC staff housing.

Administration also assisted with a number of office changes. A new house was rented for the Construction Foremen's Training Program, the Rural Assistance Program moved into a new space and two houses are currently under preparation for the Mine Awareness Program. Two photocopiers, a computer and a new telephone system were purchased by Administration for various programs.

UNHCR donated four Toyota pick-up trucks and a Chinese truck to IRC. Delivery formalities are in process for the arrival of six new Suzuki pick-up trucks and two new Toyota pick-up trucks were delivered to Peshawar for two different programs.

In addition Administration completed a house inventory form and has begun to work on an IRC Administration and Housing Package to familiarize new arrivals with IRC housing procedures.

APPENDIX I

REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR AFGHANISTAN

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

I. HEADER

Date _____

This Letter of Understanding is between the shura of the district of _____ in _____ Province, hereafter referred to as the Shura, and International Rescue Committee.

This Letter of Understanding specifies the conditions and obligations of parties participating in this letter.

II. IRC COMMITMENT TO WORK IN _____ (district)

It is understood that at the present time, IRC does not have sufficient funds to begin reconstruction projects in _____ (district). However, this letter serves as an understanding that when funds become available, IRC will allocate a portion of them to _____ (district), provided that the situation does not change drastically in this area between the signing of this agreement and the time when funds become available. IRC is willing to support projects in four main areas: Agriculture (including irrigation repair), Construction (roads, buildings), Medical, and Education. These projects (except medical) will be implemented and administered by the District Shura, with IRC acting as technical consultants and monitors.

Until the time when funds are available, IRC will undertake the training of two Shura administrators to prepare them for the administration of any future IRC funded projects.

Also prior to funding, IRC will be engaged in collecting information for future projects in this area through the use of Afghan surveyors.

The following conditions must be met in order for IRC to begin in any District:

A. DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES

The Shura designates _____ and _____ as its representatives in matters regarding this letter and any future contracts. These representatives are authorized to speak on behalf of the shura on consultations about this agreement and all work done under future contracts.

The representatives may change only after an exchange of letters between the Shura and IRC.

B. SHURA OBLIGATIONS

1. Safety of IRC Personnel

The Shura ensures the safety of IRC staff visiting its area from robbery, injury, or kidnapping. The Shura shall also protect IRC property from damage or theft.

C. IRC OBLIGATIONS

1. Supply of Technical Assistance

IRC shall supply qualified technical assistance wherever needed. The intent of this assistance is to improve the technical proficiency of the shura personnel and enable them to implement any future IRC funded projects, as well as other projects they may implement in the future on their own.

2. Training of Shura Administrators

IRC shall provide training for the administrators designated by the shuras in order to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively.

3. Payment to Shura for Administrative Costs

IRC shall pay the shura Rs. 8000 per month, beginning after the signing of this letter, to cover the cost of communication with IRC and transportation to IRC offices in Peshawar and Darsamand.

D. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

1. Presence of Other Shuras

This Letter of Understanding is drawn with the understanding that the Shura is representative of the District and supercedes all local shuras.

2. Duplication

The Shura certifies that no other agency is supporting this project, unless such support is specified here.

3. Right of Termination by IRC

IRC reserves the right to terminate this Letter of Understanding or any future project at any time on its own discretion.

APPENDIX II

TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - ELP STATISTICS

April 1 - July 1, 1989

<u>Students</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Attending</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Beginners	4	100	67	42	25
Level One	14	350	241	159	82
Level Two	13	267	249	191	58
Level Three	12	223	202	164	38
Level Four	9	189	161	106	55
Level Five	6	92	88	62	26
Level Six	4	62	47	38	9
Totals	62	1283	1055	762	293

<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
ELP	4	22
Board	1	12
Totals	5	34

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
ELP	33	7
Board	8	1
Totals	41	8

<u>In service</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>PIH*</u>	<u>Topic</u>
<u>Training</u>	2	27	54	Handwriting
	2	35	70	Visuals/Lesson Planning
	2	32	64	Reading/Evaluation
	2	30	60	Guided Composition
	2	37	74	Mine Awareness
	2	25	50	SRA
	2	36	72	Expanding Reading Skills
Totals	14	222	444	

Special	27	21	567	PTT2
	16	27	432	PTT3
	22	22	484	PTT4
Totals	70	70	1483	

Outreach Seminars	8	12	72	Hangu Visit to Peshawar ELP
----------------------	---	----	----	--------------------------------

* PIH = Participant Training Hours

TABLE 2

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - WOMEN'S ELP STATISTICS

June 1989

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Attending</u>
Children	1	14	12
Beginners	3	61	60
Level 1	3	47	44
Level 2	2	29	28
Level 3	2	25	24
Level 4	1	12	12
Level 5	1	11	11
Level 6	1	7	7
Totals	14	206	198

Teachers	Full-time	Part time
Women's ELP	0	12
Administration	2	0
In-service training	Hours 2	Teachers 12
		TMH * 24
		Topic -Resume Writing -Professionalism

* Participant Training Hours = Number of participants
Number of hours students observed, recorded and

TABLE 3

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - HANGU ELP STATISTICS

June, 1989

Beginners	170
Level 1	38
Level 2	57
Level 3	30
Level 4	47
Student Total	340

APPENDIX III
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - WOMEN'S HEALTH EDUCATOR TRAINERS PROGRAM

Teaching Manual -Table of Contents

	Introduction to Health Education	2
	How to Use Manual 1 & 2	3
	Acknowledgements	4
Unit I	BASIC ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY	
	Chapter 1 Introductory Concept	5
	Chapter 2 Integumentary System	11
	Chapter 3 Skeletal System	14
	Chapter 4 Muscular System	18
	Chapter 5 Mouth, Teeth, and Gums	21
	Chapter 6 Gastrointestinal System	25
	Chapter 7 Cardiovascular System	29
	Chapter 8 Respiratory System	35
	Chapter 9 Genito-urinary System	39
Unit II	PREGNANCY/LABOR/DELIVERY	
	Chapter 10 Changes of Pregnancy	45
	Chapter 11 Labor & Delivery	51
Unit III	HEALTH PROMOTION	
	Chapter 12 Nutrition	54
	Chapter 13 Growth and Development	58
Unit IV	HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS	
	Chapter 14 Germ Theory/Immunity	65
	Chapter 15 Infectious Disease	71
Unit V	COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	
	Chapter 16 Community/Environmental Health	75

APPENDIX IV
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - LIT OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Location Started	Date Program	No. Students Assisted			
		1987	1988	Year-to-date	Program-to-date
Khurasan	10/87	72	190	173	200
Nasir Bagh	9/87	85	285	331	581
Shamshatoo	12/88	--	85	186	190
Bada Ber	8/88	--	64	91	118
Afghan Colony	9/87	50	150	192	200
Experimental School	2/89	--	--	140	140
Afghan Trauma Center	5/89	--	--	56	56
Total:		207	774	1,169	1,485

TABLE 2

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - LIT OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Inter-party and Commissionerate Schools Visited By LIT's Monitoring Team

Commissionerate:	Harripur	Inter-party:	Seddique Akbar
	Nasir Bagh		Omar Farooq
	Yousuf Abad		Hazrat Osman
	Baraki		Abu Hanifa

TABLE 3

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - LIT OUTREACH PROGRAMS

LIT's In-Service Training For Secondary and Outreach Programs

English:	1987	1988	1/89-date	program-date
hours provided	20	65	80	165
teachers attending	50	50	19	119
Dari Pushto:				
hours provided	--	30	--	30
teachers attending	--	7	--	7

APPENDIX V

TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - LYCEE MALALAI

Mid-Term Exam Results

Classes	Number of Classes	Number of Students who took the exam	Passed	Failed (including Sick Students)
7	1	15	7	8
8	1	32	12	20
9	1	24	14	10
10	1	20	7	13
11	1	15	9	8
12	1	19	8	11
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	6	125	57	68

APPENDIX VI
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - TEACHER TRAINING AND TEXTBOOKS

Schools Survey for Textbook Needs

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	# STUDENTS GR. 7-12	#STUDENTS GR. 1-6
Hazrat Omar Farooq Lycee	Peshawar	198	410
Siddique Akbar Lycee	Peshawar	273	562
Said Jamalludin Lycee 1	Peshawar	961	-
Said Jamalludin Lycee 2	Peshawar	1460	-
Mohammadia Lycee	Cherat	102	470
Wahdat Lycee	Shamshato	273	381
Mujahed Lycee	Peshawar	815	-
Abu Ayoub Ansari Lycee	Bajaur	423	-
Mohammadia Lycee	Timorgarah	439	-
Ibni Masood	Bajaur	220	262
Ibni Masood	Hangu	373	262
Hazrat Ali Lycee	Hangu	326	449
Mohammadia	Dir	335	449
Omar Sani	Peshawar	200	403
TOTAL		6398	3648

TABLE 2

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - TEACHER TRAINING AND TEXTBOOKS

Textbook Production

Grade	7	8	9	10	11	12
Subject						
BIOLOGY	P * D *	P * D **	D * P +	geology instead	D * P xx	D + P xx
CHEMISTRY	P * D *	P * D *	P * D +	P * D +	P * D xx	P * D xx
GEOMETRY	P + D *	P * D +	D **	D +	D *	D x
MATH	P * D *	P * D xx	P * D xx	P xx D *	D +	D *
PHYSICS	P * D *	P + D *	P xx D *	D *	D **	D *
GEOLOGY	geology is taught only in 10th grade			P * D xx		
TRIGONOMETRY	trigonometry is taught only in 11th and 12th grades				D x	D x
LABORATORY MANUALS	+	+	+			

* Printed ** Under Printing + Under Calligraphy
 ++ Under Review x Under writing xx Under translation

D = Dari language P = Pushto language

TABLE 3

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - TEACHER TRAINING AND TEXTBOOKS

Summary of Textbooks Supplied to Schools in Afghanistan

PARTY/ AGENCY	SCHOOL	PROVINCE	# TEXTBOOKS
NIFA	Shahid Sufy Kareem Lycee	Paktika	85
	Mohammed Agha Lycee	Logar	10
	Sayed Husniah Madrassa	Paktia	24
JAMIAT-I-ISLAMI	Shuai Nezar Educ. Rep. Kashim District	Panjshir Badakhshan	1,064 215
	Al Naser Lycee	Takhar	340
	Inqilab Islami Lycee	Logar	506
	Jahad Islami Lycee Yaqub Charkhi Lycee	Logar Logar	
HEZB-I-ISLAMI	Mulakhil Lycee	Ghazni	228
	Yangi Qala School	Takhar	340
	Dahnai Ghorl Lycee	Baghlan	361
	Educ. Representative	Balkh	713
	Rep. Imam Sahib	Kunduz	460
	Shahid Amir Mohammed Madrassa	Ghazni	90
	Individuals		10
SWEDISH COMMITTEE	Representative	Badakhshan	1,100
TOTAL			5,546

APPENDIX VII
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL OF THE SCIENCES

Results of the Final Examination for the Academic Year 1988-1989

GRADE	CLASS 12	CLASS 11	CLASS 11	CLASS 9	CLASS 8		CLASS 7	
					A	B	A	B
PASS	24	28	25	23	27	26	29	26
FAIL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
S C E H C A O N N C D E	FAILED -	-	-	5	1	2	1	2
	EXCUSED -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	29	25	23	29	29	30	28

TABLE 2

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL OF THE SCIENCES

Student Statistics for the 1987 to 1988 Academic Year

GRADE	CLASS 12	CLASS 11	CLASS 12	CLASS 9	CLASS 9	CLASS 7	
						A	B
PASS	24	24	31	27	27	27	31
FAIL	.	4	4	3	1	.	2
DROP OUT	1	1	1	.	.	3	.
TOTAL IN CLASS	24	28	32	30	28	30	33

APPENDIX VIII

TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - INTER-PARTY SCHOOLS

Monitoring & Administration -- April to June, 1989

SCHOOL	ABU HANIFA NOMAN	HAZRAT ALI	SEDDIQUE AKBAR	OMAR FAROOQ	HAZRAT OSMAN
MONITORING	M, B, C, AC	FEO, AC	FEO, AC, M, B, C, E	FEO, AC	FEO, AC
UTILITIES PAID		T, W, E	T, W, E	W, E, G	W, E
RENT PAID	B	B *	B, BR *	B *	B *
SALARIES PAID	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MATERIALS PROVIDED	U				

*school closed at the end of May, no monitoring or bus rents in June

KEY

Monitoring

M = math

B = biology

C = chemistry

P = physics

E = english

MEO = mid-term exam observed

FEO = final exam observed

AC = attendance checked

Utilities Paid

G = gas

W = water

E = electricity

T = telephone

O = other

Rent Paid

B = bus rent

BR = building rent (annual)

Materials Provided

T = textbooks

L = lab equipment

V = visual aids

S = stationary

U = uniforms

TABLE 2

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM -INTER-PARTY SCHOOLS

Exam Results

SCHOOL	# STUDENTS TAKING EXAMS		#STUDENTS PASSING EXAMS		PERCENT PASSING	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	87-88	88-89
Omar Farooq	454	549	390	388	86	71
Hazrat Ali	584	665	529	630	91	95
Hazrat Osman	362	382	291	283	80	74
Seddique Akbar	638	764	491	568	77	74

APPENDIX IX
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN TRAINING

Exam Results

PROGRAM	No. of Students			Individual Result			Class Average
	Participated in exam	Passed	Second-chance	Drop-out	High	Low	
18-month program	16	12	4	--	88%	49%	71%
9-month program	39	34	4	1	91%	32%	66%

APPENDIX X
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Results of 2nd Semester Examination

DEPARTMENT	No. of Students					Individual Average		Class Average
	Present	* Passed	** Make-up	+ Second Chance	++ Next Year	High	Low	
Math/ Physics	15	11	0	4	0	90%	65%	76%
Chemistry/ Biology	14	11	0	3	0	93%	62%	72%

- * completed semester successfully
- ** missed the exam in one or two subjects
- + should take exam once again
- ++ should come next year and repeat the same semester

APPENDIX XI
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - HANGU

	YEAR	PROGRAM
	QUARTER TO	TO DATE
AFGHAN SCHOOLS		
# of schools assisted	---	103
# of boys assisted	---	14,877
# of girls assisted	---	202
# of total students assisted	---	15,079
PRIMARY SCHOOLS/CLASSES		
# of boys schools started	---	1
# of girls schools started	---	1
# of boys and girls classes started	---	52
# of boys assisted	---	1,132
# of girls assisted	---	630
# of total students assisted	---	1,762
ADULT LITERACY CLASSES		
# of classes started	---	25
# of students assisted (all men)	---	535
YOUTH APPRENTICES		
# of youth apprentices	(1)	25
TEACHER TRAINING		
# of seminars held	2	11
# of teachers trained	106	248
# of females trained	---	4
# of training manhours	6,368	8,567
TOTAL # OF STUDENTS/YOUTH ASSISTED	---	17,402
Total # of males assisted	---	16,570
Total # of females assisted	---	832
TOTAL # OF SCHOOL VISITATIONS MADE	338	598
		NA

APPENDIX XII
TABLE 1

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM - SMALL SCHOOLS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

	QUARTER	YEAR TO DATE	PROGRAM TO DATE
# of schools started	4	4	6
# of boys assisted	-	-	46
# of girls assisted	269	269	357
# of total students assisted	269	269	403

